

HISTORY
OF
GLASGOW;
AND OF
PAISLEY, GREENOCK,
AND
PORT-GLASGOW;

COMPREHENDING

The Ecclesiastical and Civil History of these
Places,

From the earliest Accounts to the present Time:

And including

An Account of their Population, Commerce, Manufactures,
Arts, and Agriculture.

By ANDREW BROWN.

*Here, while around, the wave-subjected soil
Impels the native to repeated toil,
Industrious habits in each bosom reign,
And industry begets a love of gain.
Hence all the good from opulence that springs,
With all those ills superfluous treasure brings,
Are here display'd. Their much-lov'd wealth imparts
Convenience, plenty, elegance, and arts.*

GOLDSMITH.

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TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

ILAY CAMPBELL,

LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COURT OF SESSION,

FROM

THE RESPECT DUE TO HIM FOR HIS PATRIOTIC EXERTIONS,

WHEN MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT FOR THE

CITY OF GLASGOW,

IN RELIEVING THE COMMERCE OF HIS COUNTRY

FROM THE ENCUMBRANCE OF

MANY MONOPOLIES HURTFUL TO INDIVIDUALS;

AND

AS A TRIBUTE OF GRATITUDE FOR PERSONAL FAVOURS,

THIS WORK

IS HUMBLY INSCRIBED,

BY

HIS MOST OBEDIENT AND MUCH OBLIGED SERVANT,

THE AUTHOR.

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THE HISTORY OF GLASGOW.

BOOK II.

CHAP. I.

The Civil and Political History of Glasgow.

1521—1542.

THE Earl of Lennox having been killed by the Hamiltons at the battle of Linlithgow, about the year 1521, his son Matthew, after that event, fled into France, where he served with reputation under Francis I. in his Italian wars. After the death of James V., Sir James Hamilton, surnamed The Bastard, assumed the titles of Earl of Arran, and Duke de Chattlerault, and obtained the regency, as a nearer step to the crown, in case of the death of the prin-

ce's

cess Mary, in the absence of Lennox, the lawful heir. About this period, Henry VIII. of England began his ferocious courtship of the young queen, for his infant son Edward, by laying an embargo on all the Scottish shipping in the English ports, at a time when, according to Buchanan, our ships in those ports were numerous. Our maritime strength thus weakened, he next applied himself to the needy nobles, and supplied them with money; but in the end he found their hands were equally open to the purse of the king of France, who bestowed his money with equal liberality. Henry at last finding himself duped, was inflamed with rage and resentment, and in a war which continued for a long period, defaced and destroyed the whole country to the southward of the Forth and the Clyde. The profusion of French and English money had divided the country into so many factions, that none of the nobility were able to take the lead except Arran. As a balance to his power, Matthew, Earl of Lennox, was invited home from France, with hopes of marrying the Queen Dowager. He was received courteously, and entertained with becoming magnificence. At this time, according to Buchanan, the court was dissolved in luxury and licentiousness. Finding himself duped and made the tool of the French faction, Lennox left the court in
resentment,

resentment, making a solemn oath that he would suffer want, banishment, death, nay, any thing whatever, rather than allow such an affront to pass unrevenge. In this disposition of mind he arrived at Dunbarton castle where he received a seasonable supply of 30,000 crowns from Francis I. agreeably to whose orders he gave to the Queen Dowager one third, another he divided among his friends, but the other third, which was destined for Cardinal Beaton, he kept for *his own use*. This sacrilege so provoked the avaricious priest, that he persuaded the regent to levy an army and march to Glasgow, the seat of the Lennoxes, not doubting that they might there surprise him with the money. Their design being made known to Lennox, he speedily levied 10,000 men of his own friends and vassals. With these forces he marched from Glasgow to Leith, from whence he sent some of his friends to the cardinal in Edinburgh, to tell him that there was no occasion to march to Glasgow to fight him, for that he would give him an opportunity to do so any day between Leith and Edinburgh. The cardinal seeing him in such force before his own principal strength, Edinburgh, brought on a negotiation with the heads of the clans. Fair promises soon dispersed this formidable army; and

Lennox, almost deserted, concluded a peace with the regent, and lived with him some days in seeming peace and friendship.

On his return from court, by way of Linlithgow, Lennox was informed that some hidden mischiefs were brewing against him. In the night time he went privately to Glasgow, and having fortified the bishop's castle with a garrison, and sufficient provisions, he went to Dunbarton, where he received more certain information, that the Douglasses and the Hamiltons were agreed.

In the mean time, Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus, and Robert Maxwell, chief of a noble family, came to Glasgow, to accommodate matters between the regent and Lennox; but the regent's council persuaded him to apprehend the very mediators for peace; and in order to avoid the tumult of the people, they were carried by a back way out of the town, and sent prisoners to Hamilton castle. Soon after, accounts were brought to Lennox, that all the inhabitants fit to bear arms, on this side the Grampian hills, were summoned by proclamation, against a day appointed to meet at Stirling, with ten days provisions. They rendezvoused at the time and place appointed,

appointed, and the regent commanded them to march to Glasgow. There they besieged the castle for ten days, and battered it with brass guns, till at last a truce was granted for a day. The guards being tampered with, the castle was surrendered upon quarter, and indemnity promised to the garrison soldiers; yet, notwithstanding, all of them, except one or two, were put to death. Lennox finding himself abandoned by the French king, as well as the nobility of the kingdom, but being still patronized by Henry VIII. took his resolution of setting out for the court of England. Before his departure, he was determined to give such a notable blow to the French faction in his own country, as should procure him a proper reception at the court of London; and communicating his design to William Cunningham, Earl of Glencairn, these two, at the day appointed, with their tenants and adherents, resolved to meet at Glasgow, and from thence to make an irruption over Clyddale, which belonged to the Hamiltons and their adherents. When the regent heard of this, he resolved to be before-hand with them, by seizing upon Glasgow, and preventing the place of meeting; but Cunningham, with a great party of his men, having entered the town before, waited the coming of Lennox, and hearing of Hamilton's approach, and of his design,

design, drew out his men into the adjoining fields, and arranged them in order of battle *. They were about 800 in number, partly his own clanship, and partly of the citizens of Glasgow, who favoured his cause; and thus, with greater courage than force, he joined battle, and fought so valiantly, that he beat the first rank of the enemy back upon the second, and took the brass pieces which the Hamiltons had brought with them.

When the fight was hot about the regent's quarter, and the matter was in great hazard there, Robert Boyd, a brave and valiant man, came in suddenly with a small party of horse, and thrust himself into the midst of the fight, where the hottest service was. He occasioned a greater fear and trepidation than was to have been expected from so small a number; for both armies believed, that great assistance was come to the Hamiltons. This mistake changed the fortune of the day; for one thought the assistance was come to his party, the other to his enemy's. There were slain in the battle about 300 on both sides; the greater part was of the Cunninghams,

* This happened, according to tradition, at the place now called the Butts, in the year 1544.

ninghams, and amongst them two gallant sons of the Earl of Glencairn. The Hamiltons also sustained considerable loss.

But the greatest mischief fell on the inhabitants of Glasgow; for the enemy, not contented with the blood of the townsmen whom they had killed, nor with the miseries of those who survived, nor yet with the plunder of their houses, took away even their doors, and the shutters and iron bars of their windows. Neither did they forbear from inflicting every sort of calamity on the citizens, except setting fire to their houses.

The event of this battle wrought a great change in men's minds, insomuch * that Lennox's friends and kinsmen refused to venture a second encounter; not so much because their enemy's force was increased, and theirs lessened, or on account of the loss of so many valiant men, but because they could not speedily gather together a new supply; and they were

* Before this period, the house of Lennox had been the temporal Lords of Glasgow for many generations, alternately protecting or being protected by the bishops. They had their principal residence here. On the site of their lodging stands the new court hall, on the north side of the tolbooth; the arms of the family, in freestone, are preserved and built in the west side wall of the court house.

were unwilling to give any new provocation to Hamilton, under whose government they knew they must shortly come.

Thus Lennox, finding himself abandoned by the French, and the greatest part of the Scots, made George Stirling governor of Dunbarton castle, and from thence, with a few of his friends, sailed for England, and was well received at court. Henry VIII. gave him in marriage his niece, Lady Margaret Douglas, who bore to him Henry, the celebrated Lord Darnley, afterwards king of Scotland, father to James VI. of Scotland and First of England.

1546.

About this time, in order to suppress, as much as possible, the opinions of the reformed, the pope had honoured James Beaton, the primate, with a cardinal's hat, with orders to make a circuit over the different dioceses, where, by his presence, and the magnificence attending the pope's legate, it was presumed he would enforce the power and authority of the see of Rome, which was then in a tottering condition. In this progress he came to Glasgow.

The cardinal was known to be proud; and Dun-

bar archbishop of Glasgow was "*a glorious fool* *:" and yet he was sometimes called the King's master, and was chancellor of Scotland. While the cardinal remained in Glasgow, a dispute arose between him and the archbishop about bearing of their crosses. The cardinal alleged, that, by reason of his cardinalship, and that he was legate primate within Scotland, that he should have pre-eminence, and that his cross should not only go before, but be borne only where he was. Dunbar answered, That he was an archbishop, in his own diocese, and in his own cathedral, seat and church, and therefore ought to give place to no man. That the power of the cardinal appertained only to his own person, and not to his bishopric, for it might be that his successor should not be cardinal; but his dignity was annexed to his office, and belonged to all who should be archbishops of Glasgow. These doubts were afterward resolved by the doctors of divinity of both the prelates; but, in the mean time, the contest gave occasion to the following laughable occurrence: In coming from, or going into, the choir of the cathedral, the cross bearers began to strive for precedency, so that from frowning they came to shouldering, and

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thence

* Knox's History of the Reformation.

thence to blows. The crosses were trodden under foot. The fray was great, "but yet a merry game, for rockets were rent, tippets were torn, crowns were knapped, and side gowns might have been seen wantonly to wag from one wall to the other: many of them lacked beads (that was the more pity), and therefore could not buckle others by the birses, as bold men would have done *."

This, says our author, was bitter mirth to the cardinal and his court. It was more than irregularity, yea, it might well have been judged *læse majesté* to the pope's own person; and yet this enmity, at first judged mortal, was soon brought to reconciliation by the crafty cardinal who made the archbishop an instrument in his persecution of the reformed.

1563.

At this period our researches naturally lead us to the history of our princes, and of the family of Lennox, the temporal lords of our city. Upon Queen Mary's return from France, this illustrious family was restored to its estates and honours. After an honourable

* Knox.

honourable exile of two-and-twenty years, Lennox returned to Scotland. His eldest son Henry, an amiable and accomplished youth of twenty-one years of age, the nearest male heir to the crowns of Scotland and England, failing issue of the two queens, was, in 1564, created Duke of Rothsay, married to the queen in Holyroodhouse by the Dean of Restalrig, agreeably to the forms of the church of Rome, and the next day was proclaimed king, and declared to be associated with her in the government*.

The marriage and proclamation being made without the consent of the estates, or, in other words, without the consent of the HAMILTONS and their faction, afforded to them infinite concern. It deprived them of their hopes of the crown of Scotland, besides frustrating those of several English competitors for the throne of England, on the demise of Queen Elizabeth, childless. The faction adhering to Hamilton, viz. Argyle, Murray, Glencairn (who by this time had changed sides), Rothes, &c. were summoned by heralds to attend the marriage: they refused, and being banished by proclamation, the heads

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of

* From some strange omission or design he was not crowned; and under that circumstance, he found himself, though husband to the queen, no more than a private subject.

of the faction fled into Argyleshire, where they took arms and returned in force to Paisley.

The King and Queen hearing of this formidable insurrection, and having collected as many forces as were thought sufficient to subdue the rebels, came with 4000 men to Glasgow. An herald at arms was sent to demand the surrender of the castle of Hamilton, which not being complied with, they prepared themselves for battle. The discontented Lords at Paisley were at variance with one another, and divided in their opinions. The Hamiltons, who were the head, and had lost by the marriage the prospect of ascending the throne, were of opinion that no good could be done until the *King and Queen were taken out of the way*; alleging, that so long as they were safe, nothing could be expected but new wars: this was the catch-word of politics in that struggle. Murray, however, who had been bred to the church, and learned her language, endeavoured to overturn this theory; maintaining, that hidden vices in princes should be overlooked; that those which would bear a double construction, should be taken in the best sense, and that their open ones should be born with, in so far as they should not endanger the state.

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The King and Queen, in the interim, marched with their army to Hamilton; they found the town and castle deserted; the Hamiltons with their troops had retreated to Dumfries. They therefore returned to Glasgow, and appointed the Earl of Lennox their lieutenant in the country towards the south-west. They themselves made a circuitous course to the northern counties, where they caused the nobility to take an oath of allegiance in form, to which was annexed this particular article: That if any commotion should arise from England, they should oppose it. The rebels were punished, some by fines, and others by banishment; the goods of those who fled into England, were, wherever they could find them, seized upon, and courts of Oyer and Terminer were ordered to be held, to inquire into the remains of the rebellion.

1566.

We find this year remarkable in the history of Glasgow, for a forced visit of Henry King of Scotland. At the baptism of his son, James VI., in Stirling castle, he had been refused the honour and privilege of a father at that ceremony. In rage and indignation (says our historian), he left the scene of his dishonour, and made the best of his way to Glasgow;

Glasgow ; on the road he was seized with excruciating pains over all his body. When he came to Glasgow, his father, it is said, for fear of some pestilential disease, lodged him in one of the prebend's houses in the Summerfield, where the strength of his constitution overcame the disease occasioned by the poison supposed to have been administered to him. According to Spottiswood's account, " The Queen, in January this year, went to visit the King, *who lay sick at Glasgow*. After some complainings he made of her unkindness, and a little chiding, they kept from discontents past ; they did so lovingly reconceal, as that the King, though he was not yet fully recovered, was content to be transported to Edinburgh, and had a lodging prepared for him in a remote place of the city for his greater quiet. It was there he was strangled, and carried out to the garden, before the house was blown up by Bothwell."

1568.

When the Queen was dethroned by her subjects, in which the people in the west country had a considerable share, the Earl of Glencairn was one of their principal leaders, who, with others, joined Regent Murray at Stirling. By their advice he summoned

moned a convention of the estates to meet at Glasgow, and with his army immediately proceeded thither, where the men of Renfrew and Clydesdale were commanded to come; and whilst he was busied there in the administration of justice, and in the punishment of offenders, the Queen's escape from Lochleven brought on the battle of Langside *. This event so changed the face of affairs as to make the fitting of the convention at Glasgow unnecessary. Great part of the honour of this victory is due to the citizens of Glasgow, who had not forgot the miserable sacking of their town by the Hamiltons, after the battle of the Butts. Being placed on the left wing of the regent's army, they bravely withstood the right of the Queen's, after the M'Farlanes sheered off in a dastardly manner.

The regent returned immediately to Glasgow, and spent the remainder of the day in taking a list of the prisoners; some he discharged gratis, others upon sureties.

The chief commanders were retained, especially the Hamiltons, and sent to prison. The day following, knowing how much that party was hated in the neighbourhood,

* Vide. p. 34-5.

neighbourhood, he took only 500 horse, commanding the rest of the army to stay in their quarters, and went into the vale of Clydesdale, where he found all places naked and desolate, the inhabitants having run away. He took the castles of Hamilton and Draffin, which were naked places. In Hamilton castle, among the plunder, he found some of the household stuff of his father James V.

1569.

The Queen's faction, headed by the house of Hamilton, were stirred up by promises from the unfortunate Mary, of large supplies of forces from France and Spain ; in consequence of which, it was agreed upon, that Regent Murray should be taken off by a violent death, either at Glasgow, Stirling, or Linlithgow. The plot miscarried in the first and second places ; but Linlithgow being in the clan-ship of the Hamiltons, he was there shot from a window by Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh.

1570.

Lennox, the King's grandfather, being elected regent, the Queen's party, though rid of their capital enemy, continued to hold meetings in many and distant places of the kingdom.

About the 15th February, almost all the chiefs of that faction met at Glasgow; whence Argyle and Boyd wrote Morton, that because they knew not who were the actors in, or privy to the regent's murder, they were willing to communicate their councils with the rest of the nobility, as well for its discovery as punishment, but would not come to Edinburgh. If, however, the Queen's party would come to Linlithgow, Falkirk, or Stirling, they would, without delay, come to them. The letter, through the medium of Lethington, was delivered to Morton, but the treaty came to nothing. Thus, whilst each party was crossing the designs of the other, the English entered Teviotdale, and spoiled the towns and villages belonging to Kerr and Scott.

Scroop, one of the commanders, entered Annandale, and plundered the lands of Johnston, who had been in the practice of living on booty acquired from the English. John Maxwell, his feudal enemy, joining issue with him in the common cause of defence, mustered an army of 3000 of his followers, but durst not attempt a junction. The Hamiltons, on hearing of the rapid progress of the English, marched to Glasgow, resolving to demolish the castle of the archbishop, that it might not be a receptacle

of the Earl of Lennox, then returned out of England, and that this part of the country might not become the seat of war.

They knew that the castle was kept by but a few raw soldiers, that the governor was absent, and that it was unprovided with necessaries, so that they thought to surprise it by their sudden approach; for they flew into the town *in such haste*, that they shut out a good part of the garrison from entering *the castle*. Being disappointed of their hopes, they began to batter and storm it with the utmost fury. They were as vigorously repulsed, for the garrison, though only twenty-four in number, gave them such a warm reception for several days, that upwards of twenty-four of the besiegers were killed, and the rest were beat off, very much wounded.

The Hamiltons, after a six days siege, hearing that John Erskine had come as far as Stirling with an army to relieve the castle of Glasgow, and that additional forces were coming from the remotest parts of the kingdom for the same purpose, raised the siege in the evening of the day they received this information *, and retreated in great fear †. Hamilton, and

* Buchanan.

† Spottiswood.

and *Argyle himself*, posted into Argyle's country. Huntly went home, over the almost impassable Grampian mountains; the rest shifted for themselves, and ran several ways to save their lives. The English army about two days thereafter came to Edinburgh, and from thence to Glasgow. Sir William Drury, the English commander, after giving his army some rest at Glasgow, marched to Hamilton, laid siege to the castle, which having surrendered, was demolished, together with the town and the stately mansion of the Hamiltons. This done, the English marched back to Berwick, the Scots to their own homes. The English, in their return by way of Edinburgh, destroyed the houses and lands belonging to the Lords Fleming and Livingston, viz. Cumbernauld and Kilsyth, the Duke de Chatterault's lodging in Linlithgow, the houses of Kinneil, Pardowy, Peil of Livingston, and others that belonged to the Hamiltons in that part of the country*.

A detail of the progress of the Regent Lennox through the kingdom at the head of an army, and the skirmish he had with the nobles who were presumed to be concerned in, or accessory to the murder of the King, comes not within our limits.

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* Buchanan.—Spottiswood.

Upon one of these occasions, however, we find him very much bruised by a fall from his horse, upon which he retired to Glasgow, where a soldier came to him, and gave him some hopes of surprizing Dunbarton. He had been some years a soldier in the castle there, and his wife coming often to him, had been accused and whipped for theft by Fleming the governor. Her husband being an uxorious man, and judging his wife had been wrongfully punished, went from the castle ; and, from that day forward, employed all his thoughts how he might do Fleming a mischief: and coming to Glasgow, he found means to inform the regent how easily the taking of Dunbarton castle might be accomplished.

The object was desirable, the project was romantic, even in that age. The first of April was fixed upon for the attack. During the interval, all hands were employed in making ladders, &c. All matters needful being put in as good order as the time would permit, John Cunningham was sent before, with some horse to stop all passengers ; Thomas Crawford followed with the foot. They were ordered to meet at Dumbuick. Here Crawford, according to orders, informed the soldiers of the design they were going upon, and how they were to effect it.

it. The soldiers were easily persuaded to follow their leaders, and accordingly the ladders were carried on their shoulders to storm the castle. Before they reached the bottom of the rock, they met with some rubs; among others, the bridge over the rivulet was broken down; this they soon repaired. They were next alarmed with the sight of a fire on the rock; when the scouts, however, returned with their report, it proved to be a mere *ignis fatuus*. The sky which was clear and starry, and the approach of day, might discover them to the centinels above. On a sudden the heavens were covered with a thick mist, which, however, reached not below the middle of the rock whereon the castle stood.

The ladders braced to one another, were of an unmanageable length, and being overladen with the weight of those who went hastily up, and not well fastened at foot, in a slippery foil, fell suddenly down with those that were on them, but no person was hurt in the fall. The ladders were set up again more cautiously, and when they came to the middle rock, they found a convenient landing place, with room for them all to stand upon. Here they found an ash shrub casually growing among stones, which did them great service, for they tied ropes to it and
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let them down, by which means they drew up their fellows that were left below. Setting their ladders a second time for the top of the rock, they met with a new and unexpected misfortune, which had almost destroyed all their measures; for one of the soldiers, as he was in the middle of the ladder, was suddenly taken with a kind of fit of the apoplexy, so that he stuck fast to the ladder and could not be taken from it, but stopped the way to those that would follow.

This danger was also overcome by the diligence and cheerfulness of the soldiers, who tied him to the ladder, which they turned in great silence, and so mounted over him. When they came to the top of the rock, there was a wall, to which they were to fix their third ladders to get over it. Alexander Ramfay with two common soldiers got upon it. The centinels saw them, gave the alarm, and threw stones at them. Ramfay was without armour, and unprepared for such a reception, but the three centinels were soon dispatched. Mean time the old crazy wall was overloaded with soldiers, and tumbled down under them: by its fall a breach was made for the rest to enter, so the ruins made the descent more easy through the rock, that was very high and rugged

ged within the castle: upon which they entered in a body, crying out with a great noise, "For God and the King!" and often proclaimed the name of the regent. Lord Fleming escaped the danger, by slipping down through the oblique rock with only one in his company, who was knocked down, but he descending a byway, was let out at a postern, and so got into a vessel on the river, which, by reason of the tide's being in, came up to the walls, and so fled into Argyleshire. There were taken in the castle, John Hamilton archbishop of St. Andrew's; John Fleming of Boghall; Hall, a young English gentleman that had fled from the last insurrection in England; Virac, a Frenchman, who some time before had been sent to them with some warlike provisions, and staid there in the name of the French King, to acquaint him with the state of affairs in Scotland: Alexander, the son of William Livingston, endeavoured to escape by changing his habit, but was discovered and brought back.

The regent being informed of the taking of the castle in the forenoon, went down immediately: He highly commended the soldiers, then he comforted Fleming's wife, gave her all her household furniture, plate, and utensils, and also assigned her an estate,

part

part of her husband's, which had long before been forfeited into the King's Exchequer, to maintain herself and children; the rest of the booty was allowed to the soldiers *. Virac was sent to be kept at St. Andrew's, and permitted afterwards to depart. The Englishman, Hall, was delivered to the Marshall of Berwick; Boghall and the Lord Livingston's son were detained; the Archbishop was sent to Stirling and publicly hanged on a gibbet erected for that purpose.

1575.

About this time many abuses had crept into the reformed church of Scotland. The clergy being ill paid, raised a great clamour against the superintendants on that account, as well as for neglecting to enforce observance of strict discipline by the clergy in the different dioceses. The regent listening to their complaints, among which was the non-residence of the superintendants, summoned an assembly, at which were present the archbishop of Glasgow, the bishops of Dunkeld, Galloway, Brechin, Dunblane, and the bishop of the Isles. To remedy these disorders, they nominated a committee to settle a proper form of church government. Among the persons named,

* Buchanan.—Spottiswood.

we find Boyd, archbishop of Glasgow, who excused himself from taking the charge of a particular church, saying, that he had entered his office according to the order taken by the church and estates, and could do nothing contrary thereto, lest he should be thought to have transgressed his oath, and be challenged for altering a member of the estate; yet that it might appear how willing he was to bestow the gifts wherewith God endued him, to the good of the church, he should teach ordinarily at Glasgow, when he had his residence in the city, and, when he remained in the sheriffdom of Ayr, he should do the like in any church they should appoint; but without restriction or prejudice to the jurisdiction he had received at his admission. This declaration made, he was no longer troubled with this employment.

1579.

The cathedral church of Glasgow had, to this period, withstood the storm of the Reformation, and was left untouched by the besiegers of the bishop's castle. It was an eye fore to the rigid reformers, who were determined on its destruction. The magistrates of the city, by the earnest entreaties of Mr. Andrew Melville, principal of the college, and of the ministers of the city, agreed at last

to demolish it, and to build with its materials some little churches in other parts, for the ease of the citizens. Several reasons were given for such proceedings; such as, the resort of superstitious people to perform their devotions in that place, the largeness of the church, the difficulty with which the voice of a preacher could be heard by the congregation, the more commodious service of the people, and the propriety of removing an *idolatrous monument*, which was the only one of all the cathedrals in the country left undestroyed, and in a condition to be repaired. To pull down this beautiful edifice, a number of quarriers, masons, and other workmen were engaged, and a day appointed for beginning this work of religious zeal. But when the workmen were assembling by beat of drum, the craftsmen of Glasgow, justly considering the cathedral as one of the chief ornaments of the city, rose in arms and threatened that he who should pull down the first stone should be buried under it; nor could they be pacified till the workmen were discharged by the magistrates.

A complaint was thereupon made, and the principals cited before the council for insurrection, where the King, not thirteen years of age, taking the

the crafts under his protection, approved of the opposition they had made, and prohibited the ministers, who were the complainers, from meddling any more in that business, saying, "That too many churches had been already destroyed, and that he would not tolerate more abuses of that kind."

1592.

This year was remarkable for commotions among the restless nobility. They had lived without laws during the long minority of their Sovereign, who had ascended the throne of his ancestors in his cradle, and for upwards of twenty years the country had been stained with blood, shed in private war, in which the first of the nobility fell. Among these, we find, in this year, the Earl of Murray, the King's natural cousin, who was murdered, among others, at the castle of Dunibersfel, on the north side of Forth, belonging to his mother the Lady Down, by the Earl of Huntly, at that time Lord Chancellor. Their bodies were brought in coffins to the church of Leith, where they lay several months unburied, their friends refusing to commit them to the earth till the slaughter was punished. The death of that nobleman was universally lamented, and the clamours of the people so great, especially against the Chancellor, upon whom

all the blame was laid, that the King, not esteeming it safe to abide at Edinburgh, removed with the council to Glasgow, where he remained until Huntly entered himself in Blacknefs castle, as he was charged. This outrage on the laws was perpetrated on the 7th February. In summer following, we find a parliament sitting at Edinburgh, and we may therefore conclude, that the King and court spent nearly three months at Glasgow, the only period in our history during which we can pronounce it to have been the royal residence *.

1598.

At the battle of Langside, between Queen Mary and the Regent Murray, the magistrates raised, armed, and paid a regiment of six hundred men who fought on his side; and the bakers were very necessary to him in furnishing an unexpected quantity of bread to his army. Their deacon, Matthew Fauvide, seasonably applied to the regent for the ground where their mills now stand at Partick, with liberty to grind their own flour free of thirlage to the town's mills. This well timed application of the deacon has put the freedom of that corporation out of the reach of strangers; their freedom fine is a hundred

* Spottiswood.

hundred guineas, if they choose to accept of it. At the same time, the magistrates put in their claim, which the good regent evaded by a promise, that when their Sovereign came of age, they should have all they now asked for.

1604.

November 18th, the deacons of the trades, the magistrates and merchant rank, submitted their differences to Sir George Elphinston of Blythwood, provost, and Lord Justice Clerk.

1605.

February 6th, Sir George with his assessors, Mr. David Wemyss and Mr. John Bell, ministers, pronounced their decret, contained in fifty-four articles, which is the letter of guildry *: By it the merchants house and trades house were erected, and the mode of making up the town-council established. It added to the magistracy a trade's bailie, a deacon convener, and dean of guild. By way of supplement to this decret, were subjoined some wholesome byelaws and regulations for maintaining peace and good order among all ranks in the community. Among others, at their meetings on the Butts at the
weaponshaw,

* See Appendix.

weaponshaw, if a tradesman had taken his rank in time, the merchant was to take the first inferior place without finding fault.

1636.

The tolbooth and town house, joining one another, were built by Sir Patrick Bell provost. This gentleman had been often re-elected provost, for he built the Tron steeple and meal market in 1636, and the fleshmarket.

1647.

The town, trades house, and the patrons of Hutchison's hospital, acquired the lands and barony of Gorbals from Sir Robert Douglas of Blackerston. George Porterfield provost.

1651.

A great fire burnt the whole Saltmarket street, on both sides, from one end to the other, so that a thousand families were ruined, and 150 shops, with most of the goods, burnt to ashes. In the year 1645-6, the plague had visited the city, the crop had failed, and the meal was sold at 1s. 9d. per peck.

1659.

1659.

The merchants house or guildhall was rebuilt by Sir Patrick Bell, late provost, then dean of guild. It is in length, from east to west, 72 feet. The steeple 164 feet high, from a plan of Sir William Bruce of Kinross, architect to Charles II. with a ship of copper in place of a weathercock, a large bell and clock with four dial plates. Above the entry to the hall is represented three old men, resembling decayed members of the merchant rank, and a ship in full sail, with the arms of the city, cut in freestone. In the hall are placed, on boards, the names of the donors to this house in gilt letters, with the sums they mortified.

1662.

The city acquired the lands, lordship, and barony of Provan from Sir Robert Hamilton of Silvertonhill, and as lords of the manor, they annually nominate a gentleman of the neighbourhood bailie of Provan, with all the powers of a baron bailie.

1665.

When Charles II. was at war with the Dutch, a company of merchants in Glasgow obtained letters of marque for the frigate George of Glasgow, burden

den 60 tons, Captain Robert M'Allan commander, with five pieces of ordnance, 32 muskets, 12 half pikes, 18 poll axes, 30 swords, 3 barrels of powder, and all other necessaries for a six months cruise, the officers and seamen amounting to 60 men. They brought in several prizes to the port of Clyde, whose *perch*, according to law, is the rock of Ailsa; but the peace coming on, says my author, the capturing trade ceased. In the same year, a licence is granted by Lord Ballendine to eat flesh in forbidden time.

1667.

The following persons of distinction entered into a copartnership, for carrying on the whale fishery, viz. Sir George Maxwell of Pollock, Sir John Bell of Hamilton Farm, John Campbell of Woodside, John Grahame of Dougalstoun, John Anderson of Dowhill, John Luke of Claythorn, Ninian Anderson and James Colquhoun late bailies, and Captain John Anderson of the ship Providence, and put in each 1500l. Sterling capital. Out of this great sum, they built that large court of houses, warehouses, and cellars, at the south-west corner of Canon street, lately the soap work. They built one ship at Belfast of 700 tons burden, with 40 guns, besides the
Lyon

Lyon and the George, with two other ships. They lost the whole of their capital, as might naturally be expected from the outset. A court of cellars for making oil in the Canon street of Glasgow, was at too great a distance from the sea. Such a fatal mistake led the city of Glasgow into an effectual remedy for mending their insular situation for commerce.

1668.

The city purchased from Sir Robert Maxwell of Newark about 13 acres of ground, then called the Devil's Glen Burn, on which they erected a safe and commodious harbour, customhouse, warehouses, and an inn, and part of the church, of which the magistrates are patrons. Having acquired the right from John Earl of Glencairn, they erected the whole into a burgh of barony, and called it Port Glasgow. They nominate the eldest bailie annually. This burgh of barony now contains about 4000 inhabitants; it has a large Chapel of Ease, which accommodates about double the number of hearers to that of the parish church.

1669.

The wester sugarhouse was built this year. The

E

partners

partners were, Peter Gemmil, Frederick Hamilton, John Caldwell, and Robert Cumming. After this, the easter, the south, and King's street sugarhouses were erected; but these buildings are now applied to other purposes.

About the same time, the ropework and tanwork were both begun, and continue in a flourishing state; and some time afterwards the Broomielaw quay was built, and cost 30,000 merks Scots. 1792, it received an addition of 360 feet at the west end.

1677.

In the month of November, about 12 o'clock at night, a great fire broke out above the cross, and continued burning till the morning of next day. It is said a thousand families were burnt out, with the loss of the furniture.

1689.

The city levied and armed a battalion of 500 men, and put them under the command of the Earl of Argyle and the Lord Newbattle, who marched them first to Edinburgh, to assist in guarding the convention of estates, where they were deliberating on the settlement of the crown on William and Mary.

Mary. It is said this regiment was raised in one day, and are known in our own times by the name of the Scottish Cameronians (now the 25th regiment of foot).

1690.

January 4th, William and Mary gave the city a charter, declaring the town as free in all respects as the city of Edinburgh. The same was confirmed by parliament, June 14. 1690. (See Appendix.)

1694.

Mr. Robert Park, town clerk, was stabbed in the clerk's chamber by Major James Menzies, in the heat of passion. The same night the Major was pursued and shot in Renfield garden, by one of three eminent citizens. He would not surrender. A citizen and a soldier had some difference; the clerk took the part of the citizen, the Major that of his soldier, high words ensued, which led to this daring murder in a court of justice.

1695.

In the act of parliament for an annual cess, Glasgow ranks the second burgh of the kingdom. Her quota is 1800l. Scots. In 1556, she was in the mid-

dling class, and the quota was 202l. 10s. Scots. At this period, the city of Glasgow had the sugar trade of Scotland, and the distillery of spirits from molasses, duty free, great part of it was smuggled into England; and they had the only soap work then in Scotland, which by royal charter became a monopoly.

1699.

September 14th, sailed from Rothsay the Rising Sun, Captain Gibson; the Company's Hope, Captain Millar; the Hamilton, Captain Duncan; and the Hope of Borrowstounness, Captain Dalling, with 1200 people on board for New Caledonia, on the Isthmus of Darien, being the last reinforcement to that devoted colony (among whom was Sir John Stewart of Minto, the last of that devoted family), which was sacrificed to the jealousy of England, and the interested motives of King William's ministry. In 1695, the Bank of Scotland had been established by royal charter and act of parliament, on the same plan and capital of the Bank of England, viz. a million, with this difference, that the Scotch pound was twentypence. The monied interest of Scotland, as well as its credit, was embarked and lost in the Darien scheme, in which the people of Glasgow were

so deeply interested, that we find them without shipping of their own from this period to the year 1716.

1707.

The Union, so ruinous to the sea-port towns on the east coast of Scotland, seems to have collected and carried the spirit of commerce to Glasgow, and the merchants, availing themselves of their vicinity to the Atlantic Ocean, embark in the American trade with a rapidity unequalled in the history of commerce, and bring home the produce of America in Whitehaven bottoms.

1716.

A vessel of 60 tons burden is launched at Crawforddyke, the first built in Clyde, for the American trade. The progress of ship-building is great.

1735.

There are forty-seven square-rigged vessels, and twenty coasters, belonging to Clyde. Supposing their burden 6000 tons, the increase was rapid. At present (1792) the gabarts on the river are upwards of 7000 ton, carpenter measure.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

1715.

THE city raised and sent a battalion of 600 men to join King George I.'s troops, under the command of John Duke of Argyle at Stirling : he left them to guard that important pass, while he went to meet the Earl of Mar at Dumblane.

1725.

June 24th, a mob broke into Mr. Campbell of Shawfield's house, and destroyed some furniture and liquor, but were dispersed by the magistrates and gentlemen of the city. Next day the mob met again, and were dispersed in the same manner. They consisted chiefly of women and children. They assembled a third time before the main guard, which then stood in the Trongate street, nearly opposite to the westward of where Surgeons Hall lately stood, where they so insulted Captain Bushell the commanding officer, that, without the assistance of the magistrates, or reading the riot act, under authority, he fired upon and killed two men, when the mob were dispersed and scattered into closes. He is blamed for ordering his men to point their pieces
at

at the closes, lanes, and windows, where some were killed. The provost sent a gentleman to expostulate with this commander. He took the cane out of his hand, and dispersed the mob in a few seconds. By this time the provost was beset by a mob of a more furious description, who had come to call him to an account for allowing his citizens to be murdered by a soldier without authority. The provost contrived to send Captain Bushell word to make the best of his way out of town, if he had any regard for his own or his mens lives. He made a regular retreat, covered by a running fire, all the way to Scotstoun. Two of the soldiers fell into the hands of the pursuers, who spared their lives. Mention is made of an officer, "a little fat man," who at the second fire caused one of the men advance some paces forward, and point at a man; the soldier took aim and shot him dead. The same officer, with a pocket pistol in his hand, advanced several paces from the platoon, and shot a man who was not concerned in the riot. About twenty persons were killed and wounded. The sequel shows the unfriendly and distrustful eye with which, for a long course of time, government had looked over Scotland. General Wade, commander in chief, assembled a body of forces, came to the neighbourhood of Glasgow, and encamped

encamped with a train of artillery, accompanied by Duncan Forbes, Lord Advocate, took possession of the town, apprehended the magistrates and carried them prisoners to Edinburgh, where the Lords of Justiciary having taken cognisance of the affair, declared them innocent and discharged them. Bushell was tried for murder, convicted, and condemned; but instead of undergoing the penalties of the law, he was indulged with a pardon, and promoted in the service: And, to crown the whole, Mr. Campbell petitioned parliament for damages and expences, and obtained from the community 9000*l*. This gentleman had formerly farmed the customs of the whole Frith of Clyde, by which he acquired a large fortune, and had now chimed in with the Newcastle administration, who once thought of exterminating the Highlanders, and planting their mountains with cabbages: a project which has not yet been brought to bear. In the mean time, however, they had sent down an English collector, and out-door officers down to the King's weigher. The people of Glasgow surely felt themselves grated at such partiality, and kicked at the goad. Such was the return they received from this administration for raising a regiment in 1689, and another in 1715, in support of the Revolution and house of Hanover.

Such wanton barbarity, in the room of gratitude, from those she had so much befriended, seems to have thrown the spirit of the city into a lethargy, out of which they were roused by the people against whom they had made all these exertions.

In 1745, Charles Edward the Pretender having landed in Scotland, and gained a decided victory over the King's troops, commanded by Sir John Cope, at the battle of Prestonpans, sent west Mr. John Hay, a writer to the signet, with a party of horse, and being met by Glengyle and part of his clan, they sent for Andrew Cochrane provost, and demanded 15,000*l.* in money, with all their arms and arrears of taxes to government, otherwise they would put the city under military execution, and in an hour's time hang him on the lamp post standing before the window. He was obliged to compound in the best manner he could. Mr. Hay accepted of 5000*l.* in money, and 500*l.* in goods. In a short time after this, Charles, at the head of 4000 Highlanders, had marched as far as Derby. In the course of their journey, the good people of England, at every resting place, had the meat roasted and ready for them. The people of Leicester had matters in the same order the day they retreated from Derby,

and were obliged to eat it themselves, which they seem to have done with regret ; for, in the whole course of their journey, which has been traced by many intelligent travellers, there is no trace of a single act of barbarity. Mean time they had filled the kingdom and capital with consternation and terror ; and leaving a garrison at Carlisle to amuse the King's troops, they directed their march directly for Glasgow, with Mr. Hay, its old acquaintance, as their aid de camp, who demanded and obtained for the army belonging to Charles, 12,000 linen shirts, 6000 cloth coats, 6000 pairs of shoes, 6000 pairs of hose, and 6000 bonnets. Prior to this, the city had raised two battalions of militia, one of which, under the Earl of Hume, guarded the baggage at the battle of Falkirk. It seems they were not affected with the panic that seized the King's troops, and performed the service allotted to them with great gallantry. Several citizens, in command of this battalion, were killed at the battle ; the other battalion remained at home to guard the city when the enemy was at a distance. The expence of these two regiments, and the amercements of Charles Edward, had cost the city 14,000*l*. In 1749, parliament allowed them 10,000*l*. as a reimbursement. From this period may be dated the commencement of

of the prosperity of Scotland. The purchase of the feudal jurisdictions brought about 400,000*l.* to the landed interest, which freed it of many incumbrances, and this year is remarkable in the annals of Glasgow, for the first bank being opened in it. But before we leave the æra of 45, there is something particular in its forming a centenary for Glasgow.

SECTION I.

*Anecdotes of the Spirituality of the Government of the
Archbishopsric of Glasgow.*

IN 1145, the first cathedral had been built and dedicated, in 1136, by bishop John Aitchison, who died in 1147.

1245.

Bishop Boddington had found the first cathedral in a ruinous state, pulled it down, and at this time is building a new one, the present fabric. He had been a member of the council of Basil in the year 1240, and after some stay in England, introduced the Roman liturgy in conformity to that of Sarum, which continued undisturbed more than three hundred years. The church remains a monument of

the fallen grandeur of the Roman see, and an ornament of the country.

1345.

Bishop Rae and Lady Lochhow built the stone bridge over Clyde of seven arches. The length of the pillars and the foundation are the same of those of London bridge. At the spring of the arches, they narrow and taper into the wall at the height of the bridge. London bridge was finished in 1209, it consists of eighteen arches. The bridge of Glasgow has been since widened, as well as that of London, and both on a scale equal to the rivers and cities; with this difference, that the architect of the former was so lucky in the dimensions of his piers, that they neither obstruct the tide nor a fresh in the river. This was the second stone bridge in Scotland over a river. When the then state of the country is taken into account with the present, the work may appear to the observing reader not much behind the great aqueduct bridge over the river Kelvin. In 1603, when James VI. went to England, the Tweed at Berwick had a wooden bridge; it shook under him; he did not like it. In a letter of his own handwriting to the Mayor, he says, "May

“ May be you may get a new brig, and wha kens
but it may be a stane ane ?”

1445-6,

Died the princely and magnificent Bishop Cameron. He may justly be counted the founder of the city on a plan. The streets which he laid out and formed, consisted of the High Street, intersected with the Drygate and Rottenraw (with the Limmerfield * as an appendage, which might be necessary in the days of celebacy). In these four streets he caused the members of the chapter, consisting of thirty-two prebends, to build manses, to reside in and attend the business of the cathedral. He is said to have greatly oppressed the tenants and vassals of the see, which might give rise to the story told by Buchanan, who never failed in his abuse of the unfortunate.

1545.

The reformation begins at Glasgow, after the burning of Jerom Ruffell a friar, and John Kennedy a young man of Ayr. When they were preparing the fire, the former comforted the latter, saying,

“ Fear

* At this period a common layman was termed a Limmer. Words vary in their meaning in different ages,

“ Fear not, brother, for he is more mighty that is in us, than he that is in the world.” After they were tied to the stake, they endured the fire with firmness, without showing any signs of fear or amazement.

1645.

The city was visited by the plague, the crop had failed, the meal was 1s. 9d. per peck, and James Grahame, the great Marquis of Montrose, encamped at Bothwell castle, and exacted a contribution from the city, on the part of his royal master Charles I.

1733.

The town's hospital, in Clyde street, was built by subscription, and opened 15th November this year, for the reception of the poor, that they might be better provided with wholesome food, good clothes, clean lodgings, and all other necessaries for the comfort of old age. Here they spend the evening of their days in the exercises of devotion, and the young are instructed in the principles and precepts of the Christian religion; they are taught reading and writing, and, from their earliest years, habituated to a life of frugality and industry. Almost all of

the children are at present employed in card making for the cotton machinery, a simple, cleanly, and easy employment, and about 60 of the girls in the tambouring of muslin. One of the chief promoters of this great institution, was the celebrated John Gordon, M. D. This old patriot was a great promoter of the linen manufactory in Glasgow. "He deserves a statue erected to his memory," says Smollet in his *Humphry Clinker*: he had the happiness of living many years after weaving had become the staple manufacture, not only of this town, but of the nation: he was the founder, and one of the partners of Graham's Town factory, the first of the kind built in this country. He died regretted in 1772.

1735.

The equestrian statue of King William was erected at the cross of Glasgow, being a present to the city from Governor M'Crae.

1749.

The West Port, which stood opposite the Black Bull Inn, and the Gallowgate Port, which stood at the head of St. Mungo's Lane, opposite the Saracen's Head Inn, now turned into dwelling houses, were then taken down. These were the eastern and western

ern bounds of the city, there being only a few thatched houses without the ports.

1753.

An act is passed for repairing the roads from Livingston, by the Kirk of Shotts, to the city of Glasgow, and by Hamilton to Strathaven. For this purpose tolls began to be levied 22d August the same year. Another act for repairing several roads leading into the city of Glasgow.

1756.

An act for building the Cumbray lighthouse, at the mouth of the river Clyde. About this time Virginia Street is opened, St. Andrew's Church finished, and opened for worship; the markets in King's Street finished, the one on the east 112 feet in length, and 67 in breadth. In the centre of the front is a spacious gateway, decorated with coupled Ionic columns, supporting an angular pediment; at the north end is a very neat hall, belonging to the incorporation of butchers. This market is entirely appropriated for butcher meat. Those on the west are divided into three courts, set apart for a fish market, a mutton market, and a cheese market. In the beginning of this year, in a thunder storm,
the

the upper battlement of the High Church steeple suffered so much, that part of it was rebuilt again, by Mungo Naefmith mason, who built St. Andrew's Church, by what was then thought a very curious method.

1757.

The guardhouse was removed off the street, and a very handsome one built at the west corner of the foot of the Candlerigs, fronting the Trongate, with a piazza formed by four arches, and columns of the Ionic order set on their pedestals; the entablature supports an Attic course, lighted by oval port holes ornamented with palm branches. It was taken down and removed to the Candlerigs on the same plan in 1789. The Greenmarket in the Candlerigs, immediately adjoining, is in length 130 feet, in breadth 41 feet. The principal entry is decorated with Ionic columns, supporting an angular pediment. This market is laid out in the same manner with those in King's Street.

1762-3.

The Jamaica Street, Queen's Street, and Havannah Street were opened.

1768.

1768.

The foundation stone of the New Bridge was laid at the foot of Jamaica Street, by George Murdoch, Esq. Lord Provost and Grand Master of the five western districts, in a grand procession of all the lodges, from the Saracen's Head Inn in the Gallowgate. The same year the Great Canal was begun at Grangemouth.

1772.

This summer the river Clyde was begun to be deepened by Mr. Golburn, to make the flood at the Broomielaw in neap tides 5 feet, and at spring tides 7 feet. The same was effected by ploughing the bottom of about one third of the channel, and erecting 117 jetties on both sides of the river to direct the stream into this narrowed channel. It was completed in 1775.

1776.

A free bridge over Clyde to Rutherglen was opened; it has caused a considerable rise in the value of land on the east side of the town.

1780.

The foundation stone of St. Enoch's church was laid

laid in presence of William French, Esq. Lord Provost, Alexander Donald, Alexander Brown, and William Craig, bailies, Alexander M'Caull dean of guild, John Jamieson convener, and James Dennistoun treasurer of the city. It was finished with a very neat and elegant spire 142 feet high, and opened for worship in 1782, when it was dedicated by the Reverend Doctor William Porteous, and the Reverend Mr. William Taylor, minister.

1782.

March 12th, at six o'clock, P. M. Clyde began to overflow its banks, with an inundation unequalled by any thing recorded in the annals of Glasgow. Its perpendicular height was supposed to be about 20 feet above the common surface; the precise height of flood was put upon the lowermost house on the east side of the foot of the Saltmarket, by David Naysmith, son of the celebrated Mungo Naysmith mason.

April 15th, Tontine buildings, and the foundation for a coffeeroom laid, from a plan of the ingenious Mr. William Hamilton architect. The coffeeroom is 73 feet in length, and 32 feet in breadth. John Adam the builder. This was built by subscription,

scription, 107 lives on tontine at 50l. a life, the longest liver of the nominees to succeed to the whole. In 1786, the subscribers at a guinea annually were 386; in 1787, 410; 1788, 458; 1789, 484; 1790, 540; and in 1791, 589; besides about 60 students at the university during the season. Ground broke at the Howgatehead for the basin of the Monkland Canal.

1783.

August 5th, the royal charter under the great seal of Scotland was read at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, constituting them a body politic. The society at this time consisted of 215 members.

This year is filled with disastrous events; the crop had failed in 1782; a dearth, accompanied with scarcity, followed it. Peace with America put a stop to commerce, which did not recover its natural channel for a considerable time. Meal 11. 1s. 4d. per boll. The Royal Bank of Scotland established a branch here, which has thriven well. The muslin manufactory was just beginning to set up its head; they became necessary to each other. Such efforts have been made, and such perfection attained in spinning

ning of cotton and manufacturing of muslin, that the branch grows now on a larger field than the original stem.

1785.

August 18th, betwixt eight and nine o'clock, P. M. a large luminous fiery meteor passed over great part of Europe. It came from the north west and went to the south east: It had a long tail, emitted sparkles, occasioned a buzzing noise, warmed the air, and some affirm they were electrified by it. There is no account of its being seen farther north than Oban. The weather all day was hazy; the wind in the forenoon blew gently from the south west, and shifted towards evening to the north west. Of its height, various opinions were advanced. In general, it was allowed it could not be less than four miles in height.

1784.

The chamber of commerce presented the Marquis de Bouille, late commander of his most Christian Majesty's armies in the West Indies, with a pair of pistols highly ornamented, and finished in the style of the ancient Scottish armour, as a mark of their esteem for softening the horrors of war in a man-

ner

ner hitherto unknown, and at a time when he was in the career of victory. His Excellency acknowledged receipt of the pistols in a polite letter of thanks, dated London, 6th May 1784.

1785.
March 14th, the ice on the Clyde broke up, after being four months frozen. A paragraph from London, April 2d, says, that the frost had lasted 5 months and 24 days, in all 176 days, the longest continuance of frost in Britain upon record. The frost of 1739 and 1740 lasted only 103 days. Improvements in agriculture, and the amazing advancement of the arts and manufactures, made this, compared with 1740, very little felt by the lower class of people.

At the close of the year, the people were amused by Signior Lunardi, who ascended from St. Andrew's Square in a basket attached to an air balloon. At 20 minutes before 2 o'clock P. M. the wind was westerly; at 55 minutes past 3 o'clock, he descended at the water of Ale, by Alemore, within two miles of Hawick, distant from Glasgow about 70 miles, as he said. He ascended a second time from
St.

St. Andrew's Square, and alighted above Glorat, at the foot of Campsie hills.

1786.

January 1st was ushered in under an intense frost; the mercury in the thermometer at 26 degrees below freezing of water. An alarming fire in the Gorbals, by which nine families were burnt out, and one woman perished in the flames.

August 11. On Friday morning, about 2 A. M. an earthquake was felt in Glasgow, and in many parts of Scotland, particularly to the southward, from Newcastle to Carlisle and Whitehaven, where some chimney tops and old walls fell down.

December 21. Intense frost. Thermometer 20 degrees below the freezing point.

1787.

January 1. Uncommonly cold, the thermometer at 50. On the 6th, a slight shock of an earthquake was felt in several places to the northward of Glasgow, about Campsie, Killearn, Fintry, and Strathblane.

This

This year St. George's Square begun, and St. Andrew's Square also, on 3d April.

June 10th, and for several days preceding, a keen frost, with snow and rain, which instantly destroyed the potatoes and garden pea blossoms.

15. The foundation stone of the aqueduct bridge, over the Kelven, laid by Archibald Spiers, Esq. of Elderfly. *Vide* 1790.

July 16. The foundation stone of a grammar school, in the new grounds, was laid by the Lord Provost, accompanied by the magistrates, the committees, and a number of other gentlemen, a tin plate being placed under the stone with an inscription.

Sept. 3. In consequence of an ill managed and injudicious resolution of the master weavers, to lower the wages of the operative weavers, these very unanimously hindered the few from working at the reduced prices, cut many webs out of the looms, and carried the yarn home to the owners, and at last came the length of burning them. Above fifty webs shared this fate. These excesses continued

nued during the summer months, in spite of all law and order ; the magistrates and people in power insulted, and even maltreated, so that they were compelled to call to their aid the military, and marched against a body of some thousands of them, about the foot of the Drygate. Persuasion, and reading the riot act, only excited them to acts of violence, in throwing of sticks, stones, and bricks. Some of the magistrates, and several of the soldiers, were hurt and wounded ; so that, in their own defence, they were obliged to fire, when seven or eight lost their lives, and others wounded. The 39th regiment was then commanded by the humane Colonel Kellit ; Mr. John Riddel was then Lord Provost ; Bailie Ninian Glen was then the civil commander. The mob dispersed, many of the weavers left Glasgow, and several enlisted in the very regiment that fired amongst them.

November 18. Sunday schools commenced : The Reverend Dr. Porteous an active instrument in this praise-worthy institution.

CHAP. III.

DESCRIPTION OF GLASGOW.

ON a rising ground about a mile from the northern banks of the Clyde, stands the archiepiscopal cathedral church of Glasgow, founded by David I. King of Scots *anno* 1135, dedicated to St. Kentigern, surnamed Mungo or servant by his preceptor, like Eli and Samuel of old. This saint was of royal extraction in an illegitimate line. To save his mother's shame, she fled to Wales, where she bore our spiritual hero. The people of that country are better masters of his history than us. Their tradition says, that he was the founder of the church and see of St. Asaph, at Knaresborough in Yorkshire, a famous watering place. The well of St. Kentigern is to this day held in high veneration. Like the Caledonians in all ages, he wished to end his days in what he heard was the country where he received his being, and there he wished to spend the remainder of a life bordering on a century, in poverty, peace, and piety. History says, that for this purpose he took up his residence at a place called Glasgow, at that time truly descriptive of its name. His abstracted devotion

devotion might lead his pious mind to the romantic description of Jerusalem, surrounded by mountains, as described by the Psalmist in the 125th psalm, which is followed out by Josephus, and confirmed by Doctor Pocock in his Travels to the East, as well as by Doctor Shaw at a former period. Like him, perhaps, our saint, full of the temporal imagery of the divine poet, might think he saw the Craigs Parks in the shape of Mount Moria; the ground on which the High Church stands, and where he founded his cell, as the city of Jebus, or of David; the Gauds Hill, as Mount Calvary; and, following out the supposed imagery of our hero, the new buildings on the Ramshorn grounds now represents the daughter of Zion. Following out this ideal and topographical account of our founder, we wish to show our traveller the progress, the taste, the esteem and veneration in which he was held in succeeding generations. For that purpose, we wish to conduct him to the

ARCHIEPISCOPAL CATHEDRAL OF GLASGOW,

founded by St. Mungo in the year 632, and refounded by John Achaius about the middle of the 12th century, and again rebuilt by Bishop William Boddington, 1247, in its original and present state.

The Barony Church, exactly under the High Church, was originally a cemetery for the clergy, and such as procured a place beside them by donations at their death. The entry for the dead, was by a vault opposite the organ loft in the choir. It is said St. Mungo or Kentigern was buried in it, and strangers are shown his tombstone. This place is in length 108 feet, by 72 in breadth, and is supported by 65 pillars, some of them 18 feet in circumference, and in height 18 feet. It is lighted by forty one small windows. This dungeon was fitted up in the year 1575, as the place of worship for the barony parishioners, who now (1791) amount to 18,451 souls. Leaving this noble and unnoticed piece of architecture in its dismal state, the traveller will probably be shown the porch at the west end of the church, built up between the great tower and consistory house, where the Archbishop used to enter at high festivals; and entering the cathedral at the west door, his eye will probably be attracted by the doors of the old inner gate built up in the wall. This part of the church is supported by 12 pillars 15 feet 2 inches each in circumference, which support the second degree of 24 pillars, and they support the third degree of 18 pillars. This part of the cathedral forms the outer church. It is of a different

ferent and inferior order of architecture to the choir and inner church, which was the place of worship before the reformation. Going through an opening in a modern partition wall, he enters the choir, which is supported by 8 pillars; four of them are very large, on which the steeple of 224 feet high stands; each of these four pillars are 88 feet high and 30 feet in circumference, the other four are 27 feet high and 13 feet 4 inches in circumference. Above the entry to the cemetery, and immediately below the organ loft, are statues in miniature of the twelve Apostles in stone. The priests presuming this entry to represent the gate of hell, we find eleven of the twelve Apostles in miniature: the twelfth, in the character of Judas Iscariot, is represented as tumbling down the bottomless pit. Perhaps the coarseness of the materials had saved them at the reformation, which swept away every thing valuable about the churches. The inner church is in like manner supported by three degrees of pillars: the first has 30 on the north and 30 on the south, the second range 42, and the third 30 pillars; the height of the first row is 27 feet. Fronting the pulpit is the King's seat of cedar wood, ornamented with the royal arms, the thistle and white rose, and the crown, sword, and sceptre of Scotland, &c. This stately monument of the fallen

len grandeur of the Roman see, is in length, within the walls, 339 feet, and in width 72 feet. It has three aisles; one on the north side of the spire, once the cells of some monks of an abstemious order; one on the north east, the only one finished, it was the chapter house (now the session house) and the place of meeting appointed for the synod of the Archbishopric; one on the south at the centre of the building, it was not finished at the reformation. These with the tower and consistory house on the west make a double cross. Perhaps a tower or aisle on the south east corner was intended, and would have formed a triple cross, in the style of the cathedral church at Lincoln. The aisle on the south is now appropriated to the same purposes for which the barony church served before the reformation, viz. a burying place for the clergy of the city and strangers. The traveller of taste, at first view of the barony church, may be displeased for being led into such an unpleasant place. Before he leaves it, however, he will possibly give credit to the architect, John Murdo, born at Paris, and bred in the great school of masonry at Antwerp, who had the charge of the building of this cathedral, the Abbays of Melrose, Paisley, Neithsdale, and Galloway. He, in place of raising a dead wall as a foundation and level

level to the fabric above it, supported that noble pile by 126 pillars, from which arises 510 springs, terminating in 127 key stones, and apprentice knots, in all 763. In the cathedral vestry and chapter house, there are 329 pillars, 218 springs, 96 key stones, in all 643; the whole amounting to 1406 pillars, springs, key stones, and knots. On the site of the archiepiscopal palace and garden, in a direct line with the cathedral, on the west, stands the

GLASGOW ROYAL INFIRMARY.

In 1792, was laid the foundation stone of the Glasgow Royal Infirmary. James M^cDowall, Esq. Lord Provost, and Magistrates, with the Principal and Professors of the university, the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, attended by all the lodges in St. Andrew's church, after an excellent sermon suitable to the occasion by the Reverend Mr. William Taylor, walked in masonic procession from thence to the north side of the court of the old archiepiscopal palace, where the found was prepared. In the stone was deposited a plate with an inscription, and two bottles hermetically sealed, containing coins of the present reign. This building stands on a line due west from the tower of the cathedral, by which

which it is bounded on the east, and terminated on the west by the Stable Green Port. The remains of the castle having stood a ruin since the Revolution, with the ground and garden, was this year granted in free gift by his Majesty, in his royal charter, to the governor of the Glasgow Royal Infirmary.

Previous to the desolation of this venerable pile, an excellent drawing was taken of it by an eminent artist.

The Royal Infirmary, which extends 180 feet in front, is built to a beautiful design of the celebrated Robert Adams, Esq. architect. It consists of a sunk storey and open area, a rustic basement storey, a polished Dado base and surbase to the principal storey; the fourth plain, the fifth an attic; the end brakes are lighted by Paladian and Venetian windows, and in the centre, over the rustic basement, a portico with Corinthian columns and pilastres, frieze, cornice and pediment, over which is placed the king's arms, and terminates with a dome in the centre of the building.

The plan is in form of a triple cross. The sunk storey is in form of a triple cross; the sunk storey is occupied

occupied by the kitchen and its appurtenances, cold and hot baths, cells, &c. with a common sewer from west to east, through the centre of the building, to convey the soil from the water closets, &c. The centre of the entrance is occupied by a hall 30 by 16, double bow'd, clerks and housekeepers rooms, lobby, and great stair.

The wings consist of a ward 50 by 24, four small rooms, two water closets, and staircase each.

The three remaining storeys are all of the same division as the former, the hall answering to the manager and physician's rooms, only with this difference, that the centre, which forms an octagon, is occupied by the operation room, 40 feet in diameter, and about the same height, lighted by 13 skylights from the dome, and four from the lants of the octagon. The dome is supported by 12 columns, on a circle of 28 feet diameter, behind which is seated as a class for students, and the area within for the operators.

The access to the building is by a gentle acclivity. The court is semicircular, enclosed with a parapet wall and rail, a lodge in the centre, and gates on each

each side, with gravel walks winding. Here we see the influence and effects of benevolence, silently pouring in from all ranks of the truly good, upon the distressed poor. On leaving this, and looking to the temple, the benevolent traveller finds practice equal to precept. We attend our traveller into the city of Glasgow.

Leaving the Glasgow Royal Infirmary, we pass the remains of Bishop Morehead's hospital, now in ruins, as well as the old trades house, not worth looking at, more than the chapter house, where the procurators of the commissary court are officially admitted.

The ancient site of the cross, at the head of the Bell of the Brae, intersected by the Drygate and Rotten Row, represents the plan of the city formed by Bishop Cameron. On the south-east corner stands one of the wings of the projected palace of the Duke of Montrose, who became lord of regality after the death of the last Scots Duke of Lennox, when ambassador to the court of Denmark from Charles II. At a considerable distance, and on the west side of the street, stand the remains of the Grayfriars wynd, now lost, in point of appearance,
from

from a comparative view of Duke Street, which opens an entry by the Cumbernauld road to the head of Queen Street. This will one day be a street worthy of its name. It was projected so early as 1765, when the Carron Company thought of shortening the road from the Frith by the way of Cumbernauld. This project, after a great deal of pains was expended upon it, ended like that of a canal upon a small scale, which was followed with success by the grand canal. On the grounds bordering this street, are already built a number of front houses in a good style; and, among others, on a back ground, is the workhouse, of six storeys high.

Leaving this street, we return to the High Street; and immediately to the south of the New Vennel, we come into the college bounds, an ancient seat of the druids. The Christian priests and monks in the 12th century having banished them, took possession of their cells.

UNIVERSITY.

The university of Glasgow was founded by Bishop Turnbull in 1452. The front of this building

extends along the east side of the High Street, and is upwards of 330 feet long. The first court is 88 feet long and 44 feet broad. The spire stands upon the east side, and is 135 feet high. Under this is the gateway that leads to the inner court, being 103 feet long and 79 feet broad. Over the entry, in a niche, is a bust of Mr. Zacharias Boyd, the famous paraphrast, a benefactor to the university. On the east side is the chapel, a large hall fitted up for worship, for the use of the members of the college. On the east side of this is a handsome terrace walk, gravelled. It is 122 feet long by 64 broad; and behind that is a garden, consisting of seven acres of ground, laid out in walks for the recreation of the students. On the south side of this walk is the library; and on the east of the garden is a large park enclosed with a stone wall. On this ground, on an elevated situation, is the observatory.

BENEFACTORS.

Bishop William Turnbull, the founder, by whose interest the bull was obtained, bestowed upon it both lands and revenue, and was followed in this by his successors. The kings of Scotland have been great benefactors to this university. King James II.

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the royal founder, bestowed considerable revenues, and endowed it with many privileges and immunities, by his letter under the great seal, bearing date 12th kal. May 1453. The same privileges were confirmed by James III. anno 1472; by James IV. anno 1509; by James V. anno 1542; and by Queen Mary anno 1547. The reformation brought the university almost to desolation, had not James VI. in his minority restored it by his royal bounty. He confirmed all their privileges; he bestowed upon it the tithes of the church of Govan anno 1577, ratified all former acts, and made some new donations anno 1617. King Charles I. ratified all the old privileges, and bestowed money for repairing the fabric. Charles II. by advice of the parliament gave money for the same purpose,

The city of Glasgow, too, from an inscription engraven within one of the niches in the inner court, on the frontispiece of the staircase, appear to have been benefactors likewise. In consequence of this, and other regulations in the constitution of the university, the magistrates are perpetual conservators, and are in the annual practice of doqueting the accounts. They possess also, alternately with the university,

versity, the right of presenting to the office of librarian.

Mr. Zacharias Boyd, minister of the barony church of Glasgow, left 20,000l. Scots to the university, who erected a statute to his memory. Thomas Crawford, William Struthers, Alexander Boyd, and Matthew Wilson, ministers, were also benefactors. Archbishop James Law bestowed many choice books, which are now in the library. 1672, William Earl of Dundonald left them a farm in the parish of Kilbride, valued now at upwards of 5000l. Sterling. John Snell gave 6000 merks Scots for enriching the library. The Duke of Chandos presented to the college 8000l. Sterling, which was laid out in building the new library. John Orr of Barrowfield bequeathed 500l. Sterling for the purchase of books to the library. Miss Brisbane, daughter of Dr. Brisbane, professor of anatomy in the college of Glasgow, bequeathed 1000l. Sterling, the interest of which to be annually applied for the education of a medical student in the university. Dr. Walton, an English clergyman, left 1400l. Sterling to the college, the interest of 1000l. of which to be given to a lecturer in medicine, the interest of the remainder to be given to a bursar in medicine. But the

the most princely donation, perhaps, ever given to any college by a private individual, was that of the late Dr. William Hunter, physician and lecturer in anatomy in London, who, by his will, bequeathed to the college the whole of his very valuable museum, with the sum of 8000*l.* Sterling for erecting a building for the reception of it.

The archbishops were once perpetual chancellors of the university. The house of Montrose becoming lords of regality, of course became chancellors in succession. The chancellor is the fountain of honour. The rector is elected annually, by the suffrages of the matriculated members. Before the reformation, they were chosen from the chapter; since that period, they have been of the order of nobles or gentlemen, and in general such as were bred at the university. He sits as president in cases of trial for offences committed by the students, which seldom happens. In 1674, upon the death of the last Earl of Lennox, Charles II. gave the remains of the estate to the Marquis of Montrose, with the hereditary jurisdictions belonging to the family of Lennox.

CONSTITUTION.

CONSTITUTION.

The university, after the influence of the church had left Glasgow, had to shift for herself, with the arts they had taught her citizens. The college survived the conflagration of the reformation, and continues to be, after many struggles, the second seat of learning in Scotland; the original foundation was for a Rector, a Dean of Faculty, a Principal or Warden, who was to teach theology; three Professors to teach philosophy; afterwards some gentlemen professed the laws, being invited to that profession, more for the conveniency of a collegiate life and the immunities of the university, than for the small salaries then annexed to their chairs. After their struggle in the reformation, and the manly resistance against all the arts of the Earl of Lennox for his temporal lordship of Glasgow, James VI., in the year 1577, took the college under his immediate protection, and altered the constitution in so far as to add to the former four student bursars, one *œconomus* or provisor to furnish the table with provisions, the principal servant, a janitor and cook. Since that period, the constitution and government of the university has undergone various changes for the better; their funds, though small, have been un-

der the most prudent management, accompanied with a degree of economy bordering on parsimony. Men of worth and learning lived upon small incomes in rearing a fund for the decent subsistence of their successors, at a period, as if they had foreseen it, when money is depreciated to half the value in our times that it bore in theirs. Here we may notice, that a mode of education is followed out in a social manner, the professors take in their pupils as boarders and lodgers, being men possessed of universal learning. At their tables, the professor finds himself in the chair of virtue and morality; the student and boarder finds his landlord, in every sense of the word, his friend, companion, and tutor, without the most distant hint that he is either the one or the other. Happy are the parents who put their children under such tutors: the master of the house, the table companion, the friendly informer of the young stranger, looks to his young friend, no matter the rank in life, for an account of the amusements of the hours of their separation, not as a provost, but as a bosom friend, who never fails in closing the account with a fatherly advice.

At the reformation, Archbishop Beaton, chancel-

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lor, among other things of value, carried with him all the records of the see as well as the university. At his death he bequeathed them to the Carthusians, under the care of the Scots college at Paris, there to remain until the kingdom of Scotland return to her obedience and laws of her mother church of Rome. The principal of the Scots college becoming executor to his will, the legacy remains there to this day in a very neglected state. About five-and-twenty years ago, the pious and learned Doctor Gordon, principal of the Scots college, caused a fair copy of some of these records to be made out for the university of Glasgow. Professor Peter Cum-
ing being then at Paris, had the felicity of bringing home with him these valuable papers. The Scots college was founded by a Bishop Murray, anno 1325. The papers consist of two chartularies, whereof one is pretty ancient, the character supposed to be five hundred years old; the other is called the "Reid
"book of Glasgow," and was written in the time of Robert III. Here are likewise a good stock of original charters (one of David I. with the seal at it) and bulls of popes, with grants to and from most of the bishops of this see from its first erection; there are also letters and minutes of the said arch-
bishop's

bishop's (digested in a good orderly manner), which might furnish out a valuable history of the troubled face of affairs during all his ministry, and consequently afford some of the best light for the story of a couple of reigns, which were both full of extraordinary occurrences. The proceedings of the assembly at Glasgow, in the year 1581, are registered in the Scots language, and may be seen nearer home, says our author Doctor Nicholson. *Vide Catalogue MSS. Oxen, tom. 2. par. 2. n. 210.*

PRESENT STATE.

The economy in the management of the funds has been the cause of many good effects. By gradual steps by which the university of Glasgow has raised herself from her first foundation to her present grandeur, the chairs in her patronages form data. The government for 1796 stands as follows:

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The

The Duke of Montrose, Lord Chancellor.
William M'Dowall of Garthland, Esq. Rector.

Visitors to the University.

The Rector, the Dean of Faculty, and the Ministers of Glasgow, *ex officio*.

| | Principal. | Patron. |
|---|----------------------|-------------|
| Archibald Davidson, | | The King. |
| Rev. Dr. Robert Finlay, | | University. |
| Hugh M'Leod, | Divinity, | Crown. |
| Patrick Cumin, | Church History, | University. |
| William Brown, | Oriental Languages, | Ditto. |
| John Millar, | Natural Philosophy, | Ditto. |
| Thomas Reid, and Archibald Arthur assist. | Laws, | Ditto. |
| George Jardin, | Moral Philosophy, | Ditto. |
| John Young, | Logic, | Ditto. |
| William Richardson, | Greek, | Ditto. |
| James Millar, | Humanity, | Ditto. |
| | Mathematics, | Crown. |
| | Medicine, | Ditto. |
| James Jaffrey, | Anatomy and Botany, | Ditto. |
| Patrick Wilson, | Practical Astronomy, | Ditto. |
| Robert Cleghorn, | Chemistry, | Ditto. |
| James Towers, | Midwifery, | Ditto. |

On the west side, a little below, and opposite the college gate, is a princely building belonging to the university; and below it is Canon Street, bounded on the north by the site of a seminary of the canons regular. Passing southward, and on the left hand, is the Grayfriars wynd. Their cloisters, before the reformation, stood on the ground betwixt it and the college. All the houses built on that part of the High Street hold of this institution, to the university, who rent the teinds. Below this is the

Old

Old Vennel, or opening to the town, above the cross on the east. On the west is an opening for Stirling's Square, ornamented on the south with an elegant building by Andrew Paton the proprietor. Below this square is Bell's wynd. The name speaks it to be of modern date. This town was, for a long series of years, under the government of a family of that name, and of that of Antermomy. It was with Sir John Bell that the Duke of York staid when he made his occasional excursions to Glasgow. His house stands to this day at the head of the Bridgegate. From Bell's wynd the traveller proceeds southward to the cross of Glasgow. Here he meets the High Street, intersected by the Gallowgate and Trongate. In going down the Gallowgate, and persevering in his journey, the barracks will, we trust, truly reward his trouble; a noble pile of building, on the spot where the battle of the Gallowmuir of Glasgow was fought, in the year 1542, an event that produced such memorable effects on the succession to the crown of England, without struggle or bloodshed, on the part of James the Sixth of Scotland and First of England.

It was at this place, in conformity to our laws before the Union, that our citizens met at the weaponshaw,

ponshaw, when every man, between the age of 16 and 60 years old, was obliged to bear arms, in number and proportion as the necessity of the state required, by the command of the king to his lieutenants of the county, and the provosts of cities as well as royal boroughs. Leaving the Glasgow field of Mars, and returning to the Calton and the Green of Glasgow, to St. Andrew's Square by Charlotte Street, we leave the traveller to his own remarks on the romantic prospect; a beautiful country, bounded on the south by the Cathkin hills, the house of Castlemilk, &c. About 50 years ago the ground on which Charlotte Street stands was occupied as a sale garden at the rent of 365 merks Scots per annum; hence a merk daily.

St. Andrew's church, on the plan of St. Dunstan's in the Fields, London, was opened for worship in 1756: the square was projected and begun to be built on a plan in 1785. Here is the branch of the Royal Bank of Scotland's office, with a number of eminent muslin warehouses. Coming from St. Andrew's Square to the Saltmarket, we are prevented from giving our traveller the view of a bridge which was built over the Clyde from the Old Green to the Town of Hutchison. A large fresh in the
river,

river, in November 1795, laid the arch stones on a level with those of the foundation. The builder is doing the best he can in bringing them out of the bed of the river, which is completely destroyed; and now we hear that it is in contemplation to build another bridge on the site of the first. Leaving this unfinished project to its own weight, we turn with our traveller to the north, noticing on the left Prince's Street, which opens a communication with King's Street on the west. Here is the post-office. Fronting the head of the Saltmarket, is the tolbooth of Glasgow, viz. the customhouse or caravansary of the merchants who resorted to the fairs and markets of Glasgow. It was here, in ancient times, that the merchant deposited his goods under the protection of the provost, to whom he gave an account of the qualities and quantities, and paid his lordship the customs due to the King, in conformity to his ABC, or book of rates of those days; and in conformity to our laws, the tolbooth became an asylum of harassed debtors of every denomination, as well as criminals of every description, until they were acquitted or condemned by an assize of their neighbours. The tolbooth of Glasgow is a princely piece of architecture of four storeys; the spire at the east end terminating in a crown, with a set of chimes hung under

under the arches, attract the attention of every traveller. Adjoining to this, and on the west side, is the Town House and Assembly Hall, a stately building of abominable stone, which hurts the appearance of the fabric. In the Town House, are full length pictures of James I., Charles II., James II., his daughter Queen Mary, his son-in-law William, and favourite daughter Anne, King George I., II., and III. ; the last by Ramsay ; and Archibald Duke of Argyle in his robes as Justice General. The assembly hall was on a scale sufficient for the time in which it was built. Fronting these buildings, called the Exchange, is an equestrian statue of King William : the man is a masterpiece ; the formation of the horse is beyond nature ; his neck rises perpendicular from the breast, which throws the mane unnaturally into the bosom of his rider, his near fore foot standing like a rest to a loaded carriage. On the front of the tolbooth is the King's arms, below which was lately erected a modern staircase leading to the Town House and Court Hall, a modern building in a good style. Adjoining to the tolbooth, on the ground storey, are the town clerk's chambers, council chamber, &c. The Trongate takes its name from an ancient practice of every bargain being sanctioned by the cross. A building or a stone was an emblem, in every market

market town, of our hope and belief of its efficacy. Nigh it was erected another cross, for the purpose of appending beams and scales for the weighing of goods. It is within these forty years that the ground flat of the steeple of St. Mary and St. Michael's church was occupied for weighing of butter and cheese : hence Tron Church and Tron steeple. The ancient stone of the cross of Glasgow we left behind us in St. Andrew's Square, in rest, beside the church. The stone is upwards of twelve feet in length. Leaving the church and steeple on the east, the Trongate again forms a cross by the intersection of the King's Street and Candlerigs, both of which were opened in the year 1722, In King's Street are the fleshmarket, butter and cheese markets, as well as a small fishmarket. The fronts of these buildings are in a good style. Those who recollect our markets in 1750, must allow the magistrates of these times to have been possessed of taste becoming their station. In the Candlerigs are the green markets in an inferior style of building. Adjoining to them, on the north side, is the guardhouse. The public buildings in these two streets, as well as the expence bestowed on their formation, together with the north west church built on the Ramshorn grounds in the year 1722, show the early predilection of our
L magistrates,

magistrates, on a well formed plan, for carrying the buildings on the increase of Glasgow to the westward. Leaving this third and well formed cross of Glasgow, about 200 yards westward, the Trongate is again intersected by the Stockwell and Glassford Street. From this fourth cross, Glassford Street forms the main entry from the Old Town to the new building, on the Ramshorn grounds. Glassford Street is terminated on the north by Ingram Street, and fronted by the Star Inn, where the traveller at his ease will, we hope, hear our account of the rise and progress of this new town, having performed his first day's journey in the ancient part of our city.

In our account of the civil and political history of Glasgow, we had occasion to mention a riot that happened in the year 1725, and, among other matters, the foundation and endowments of Hutchison's hospital; that it was built on the north side of the Trongate, on the south side of the crofts called the Ramshorn grounds, which were bounded on the west by the Cowlone or Queen Street; on the north, by the Rottenrow road, or the north west entry to the first cross of Glasgow, on the bell of the wynd head; and on the east, by the garden wall

wall of the Deanſide brae. It was at the beginning of this century that the patrons of Hutchiſon's hoſpital let theſe crofts to the gardeners. Theſe grounds continued, from that period to the year 1775, to be occupied in the ſhape of ſale gardens. At that time the magiſtrates, as a community, bought from the patrons of Hutchiſon's hoſpital all theſe grounds, on which they drew a plan, to be built upon; and after laying out George's Square and the ſtreets, ſold the ground in ſteadings at near the purchaſe price of the ground in its natural ſtate. As none of theſe ſtreets are yet completely built, we leave it to our traveller for his amuſement in the morning; and if he is as well pleaſed with what he ſees as others have been, he will follow their tract up John's Street, like the admirable Howard, who, from an eminence at the head of the Rottenrow, counted, in his view, twenty temples dedicated to the worſhip of the Deity. His benevolent heart produced the following apoſtrophe: "May the grace of God be with them that love our Lord Jeſus Chriſt!" This Deanſide brae was the garden of the prebend of Hamilton, dean of the chapter before the reformation. It is now laid out into projected ſtreets, and partly built on a plan like Dartmouth, ſtreet riſing above ſtreet. In the deſcent to his well, in the neighbourhood of the ſite

of the monastery of the Gray Friars, the traveller will find himself perplexed between the progress of the priests and of the arts; the monks are no more in their cells, and their gardens are intruded upon by the weaver and his loom.

Leaving Canon Street on the east, which is terminated by the head of the Candlerigs, closed by the north-west church on the Ramshorn grounds, built in 1722, Ingram Street opens to the west, which is terminated by Queen Street, and fronted by an elegant house and offices. This princely fabric was built by William Cunningham, an eminent Virginia merchant, who sold it some years ago to Andrew Stirling. The head of Queen Street bounds George's Square on the west. This plot is enclosed by a wall in the shape of a sunk fence, railed round with bars of cast iron, with four gates. The form is oval from east to west, the space three acres and one half of ground. These grounds were begun to be built upon in the year 1782; and till the year 1786, one house, built for two families, stood alone in the field. The progress of Glasgow in this part of the city, from that period to 1796, is perhaps the most pleasant comparative view of taste and industry to be met with in any city of the British

British empire. These grounds, consisting of acres, were bought from the patrons of Hutchison's hospital at per square yard ; and after laying out the square and streets, the magistrates sold it in lots at the average price of per square yard. The lots unbuilt upon are held at per square yard, by the proprietors, at the market price of the year 1796. For the local name of these grounds, we have recourse to tradition, which says, that in former times the shepherds were in the practice, like the patriarchs of old, at rutting time, to bring their flocks into the low grounds to meet the rams, in common, for the propagation and support of a mixed breed, as necessary in the different races of quadrupeds ; and that some night the demon of jealousy pervaded the rams, insomuch that, neglecting the ewes, they began a furious battle, and carried it on with so much rage, that in the morning the shepherds found the grounds strewn with the horns of their rams. History, however, gives these grounds a name more respectable, viz. the Pilvion Croft, or the Croft of the Pavilions. It was here that Douglas Earl of Angus encamped with an army of 12,000 men, when in rebellion against John Duke of Albany, regent of Scotland in the minority of James V.

Queen's

Queen's Street, without a plan, is ornamented with some good houses on the west side. About 40 years ago, it was a narrow entry from the north-west to Glasgow; and in the neighbourhood there was formerly a large common belonging to the city, consisting of the lands now known by the name of Blythwood's Parks and Bell's Parks, to which the town herd led the cows of the citizens in the morning by the west port, and brought them in the evening to be milked at the Cowcaddens; hence Cowcaddens and Cow-lone. It was by this lone that Oliver Cromwell marched his troops into Glasgow, by the old Roman road now called Dobie's Lone, after he heard that the loyalists, then called remonstrants, had filled the vaults of the archiepiscopal palace with gunpowder, &c. on purpose to blow up his army, as they passed the wall of the castle, then in a state of defence. A leisure hour will be well bestowed by our traveller in a walk from this to Port Dundas, following the topographical as well as the historical traveller. The wide extended prospect, and his own taste, will open scenery to his view far beyond our description, returning from this elevated port on the brow of a mountain, by Queen's Street into Argyle Street. Looking up Buchanan's Street, on the north, he meets Jamaica Street

Street on the south, to the westward of St. Enoch's burn. Jamaica Street leads to the new bridge of six arches. Below is the Broomielaw, the port for gabarts and coasters, of seven feet draught of water. On the east side of the bridge is the bottle-house, the cone one hundred feet high. It is the third erection on the site of the first bottle-house in Scotland; the original was built about the year 1730. On the north side of this, is the Glasgow ropework, privileged by Charles II. for the encouragement of that art. To the northward of the rope-walk, is St. Enoch's Square, opening to Argyle Street on the north. On the east is Surgeon's Hall. On the ground storey is Stirling's library. The square is terminated on the south by St. Enoch's church, with a spire and bell, and clock with four dial plates. This church was opened for worship in the year 1782. To the eastward of this square, and on the southward of Argyle Street, is St. Enoch's wynd, Maxwell Street and Dunlop Street. Here is the theatre. On the south is Jackson's Street, an opening to the Stockwell Street. Having finished the progress of the buildings in the royalty, before we proceed to the suburbs, we present our readers with the rental of Glasgow in the year 1712 and 1791, and

and together with that of the burrow roods, as well as that of the barony parish.

Rental of the burgh of Glasgow in 1712, entitled, "An account of the true and real rental of all the lands, tenements, burrow roods, mills, and other hereditaments, that were or have been in use to be taxed within the burgh of Glasgow, taken up by the persons afternamed of the town council of the said burgh, by appointment of the magistrates and town council thereof, viz. By Michael Coulter and John Craig, for the east quarter of the said burgh; Henry Smith and George Buchanan for the south quarter thereof; John Brown for the west quarter thereof; Thomas Hamilton and Robert Robertson for the middle quarter thereof; William Donaldson and John Armour for the north quarter thereof; and by Robert Bogle and Patrick Mitchell for the borrow roods, mills, and green, as follows, viz.

| | Householders. | Of whom were landholders. | Rental in Scots money. |
|--------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| East quarter, containing | 846 | 93 | L. 25,500 3 0 |
| South quarter, - | 877 | 185 | 19,523 14 8 |
| West quarter, - | 787 | 227 | 21,763 5 4 |
| Middle quarter, - | 470 | 104 | 17,203 6 8 |
| North quarter, - | 689 | 246 | 10,091 0 4 |
| | <hr/> 3669 | <hr/> 855 | <hr/> L. 94,081 10 0." |

This

This enrolment of the rental of Glasgow was taken on purpose to ascertain the mode of levying the quota of cels in which the city of Glasgow, by a new cast, came to be ranked in a senior place in the roll of the royal boroughs, at their annual convention in the preceding year, where, among other things, the delegates from the royal boroughs, who, as a fourth estate within the three estates, pay a certain sum of the land tax of Scotland. See Appendix.

The business above stated seems to have been gone about on the same principles on which the hearth-money was collected for the house of Steuart before the revolution; for we find, that every malt kiln and householder, from 3l. Scots and upwards, are ranked as liable to a proportion of the cels with which the city was burdened, by their rank in the set of the royal boroughs. For their rental, see Appendix.

At present, and in these happy times, if we could see them, the householder, from 3l. to 30l. Scots, knows of no borough tax but that of the road money of eighteenpence per annum on each householder indiscriminately. Perhaps the magistracy will one day

M

think

think of a way of meliorating this matter, which is the only grievance that has been pointed out to us with plausible colour; at the same time noticing, that no pauper, or person living on charity, or the bounty of their friends, when their case is represented, are subjected to this small matter, which hardly comes under the description of taxation.

An authentic record, from which the writer has formed the following statement, will perhaps enable some of his readers to draw a comparative view of the situation of our predecessors and ancestors in the year 1712, compared with that of the present age, pointing at 1791, presuming that money, the medium of commerce, is reduced to about half of the value at present that was affixed to it in 1712; and, on that data, striking off all the householders in Glasgow whose rentals were rated from 3*l.* to 30*l.* Scots money, or 5*s.* and 5*l.* Sterling rent, we find that the city of Glasgow had only nine hundred and sixty four householders who would at this time be liable to any public burden. In proof of this, the following statement will, it is presumed, enable some of our readers, for their amusement, to form some data of the presumed state of Glasgow in 1712, when in another place he finds it brought in comparative

parative view with a similar statement, from equal authority, for the years 1735, 1780, and 1781. Previous to this, take that of Glasgow for 1712.

In this inrolment we find householders, and several landholders, ranked in this rent roll from three to thirty pounds Scots, as under, viz.

In the east quarter, householders

| | | |
|-------------------|---|-----|
| and tenants, | - | 547 |
| — south quarter, | - | 648 |
| — west quarter, | - | 570 |
| — middle quarter, | - | 386 |
| — north quarter, | - | 554 |

2705 Householders

paying a rent of from three to thirty pounds Scots per annum; and if it is presumed that every landholder possessed a house at thirty pounds Scots (which was not the case), their number amounts

to - 855

Carry over 3560 Householders

Brought over 3560 Householders
 Following that idea, which is
 founded in fact, the respec-
 table tenantry makes up the
 balance of . 109

3669

In 1712, from a rent roll for the house duty
 taken up in 1791, we find 2455 houses liable to a
 duty, as under, viz.

18,930l. 10s. at 6d. the pound on houses above five
 and under twenty pounds of yearly rent, amount-
 ing to - - - L. 473 - 5 3

10,411l. at 9d. on houses above twenty
 pound and under forty pound per
 annum, - - - 390 8 3

4341l. at 1s. on houses above forty
 pounds, &c. - - - 219 1 0

L. 1080 14 6

Add ten per cent. on the amount, 108 1 6

L. 1188 16 0

As

As the rental of the burrow roods of Glasgow is ranked under a description of the feuers and tenants who then possessed them, and whose rents were then paid in kind, it is hoped the reader may be amused with the following description of these different properties, by which part of the then industry and temporary occupations of above one hundred citizens were exerted on the burrow roods.

Rental of the Burrow Roods of Glasgow in 1712.

| | B. F. | B. F. |
|--|-------|-------|
| The Broomielaw croft, viz. Out of this croft | | |
| was paid to the college, - | 17 2 | |
| To the merchants house, - | 50 0 | |
| To the town by five tenants or feuers, - | 19 1 | |
| | <hr/> | 86 3 |
| The Pallion croft was possessed by four feuers, the feu duty paid by them in kind, - | 25 2 | 25 2 |
| The Long croft was possessed by nine feuers, &c. as above, - | 52 1 | 52 1 |
| Provanfide and Crubbs by thirteen ditto, - | 102 0 | 102 0 |
| Gallangade's Hill and Hartfield was held by twenty-four feuers and tenants for - | 181 2 | 181 2 |
| Cowlairs belonging to the trades, - | 50 0 | 50 0 |
| Flemington belonging to George Danzeil, - | 18 0 | 18 0 |
| Moodie's mailing and Peter's mailing in Blythf-wood's parks, - | 13 0 | 13 0 |
| Limehouse bog, - | 49 1 | 50 1 |
| Rent of the Limehouse, - | 1 0 | |
| | <hr/> | |
| Carry over | 579 1 | |

| | B. F. | B. F. |
|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Brought over | | 579 1 |
| Dowhill, the heirs of John Robertson, | 27 2 | |
| The college, | 25 2 | |
| | | 53 0 |

The Gallowmoor, bounded on the east by Camlachie burn, and on the west by the Butts or Weaponshaw, for showing their arms at stated periods, in conformity to the mode of our constitution before the revolution, when, from time immemorial, our ancestors, from the age of sixteen to sixty, were inrolled fencible men, for the service of their king and country, and at the command of him and their chief, with arms and provisions for forty days, as the nature of the case might require, and this at their own charge. In consequence of the cheapness of their holdings, this Gallowmoor, the scene of many heroic actions mentioned in the places of our history in the course of their dates, was, in the year 1712, held by 39 feuers and tenants for the annual payment of - - - 331 1 331 1

| | | | |
|---|-------|------|------|
| Peterhill, belonging to the town, paid per annum, | - - - | 25 2 | 25 2 |
| The town's mill lands, | - - - | 30 0 | 30 0 |
| The Wester Common to the town, | - - - | 20 2 | 20 2 |

1039 2

Thus

Scots

Thus 1039 bolls 2 firlots, being the
fummmation of the burrow roods,
converted at the rate of 100l.

Scots per chalder, amounts to L. 6496 17 6

The mills belonging to the said burgh,

as per roup, - - - 4800 10 0

The new green of the said burgh, as

per roup, - - - 1520 0 0

L. 12816 17 6

Amount of the rental of Glasgow

brought forward, - - - 94081 10 0

L. 106898 7 6

Which sum of 106,898l. 6s. 8d. Scots being re-
duced to Sterling money, is 8908l. 3s. 11½d.; and
presuming our money to be depressed at least one
half in its value, the ideal nature of the rental of
1712, compared with the present time, will appear
at least equal to 17,816l. 7s. 11d. Sterling, which
the reader will find stated in a comparative view
with the rental of Glasgow for the year 1791, of
houses liable to the house tax, ranked at 5l. per
annum and upwards.

This

This sworn rental for 1712 is doqueted by the commissioners who took it up, and is worded in the form following, viz.

“ The within rental of the lands, tenements, burrow roods, mills, and other hereditaments, that are or have been in use to be taxed within the burgh of Glasgow, contained in the preceding 71 pages, extending in whole to the sum of 106,838l. 7s. 6d. Scots money, taken up by the persons after named, of the town council of the said burgh, by appointment of the magistrates and town council thereof, viz. By us Michael Coulter and John Craig, for the east quarter of the said burgh, extending to 23,500l. 3s. Scots money; Henry Smith and George Buchanan, for the south quarter thereof, extending to 19,523l. 14s. 8d. foresaid; John Brown, for the west quarter thereof, extending to 21,763l. 5s. 4d. money foresaid; Thomas Hamilton and Robert Robertson, for the middle quarter thereof, extending to 17,203l. 6s. 8d. money foresaid; William Donaldson and John Armour, for the north quarter thereof, extending to 10,091l. 4d. money foresaid; and Robert Bogle and Patrick Mitchell, for the burrow roods belonging to the said burgh, and mills and green thereof, extending to 12,816l. 17s. 6d.

money foresaid, valuing the boll at 100l. Scots the chalder ;——is the true and real rent of the several lands, tenements, mills, and other hereditaments, which are or have been subject to pay cess in the said burgh, and that the same is the true situation of each of the quarters of the said burgh and burrow roods, mills and green, according as we were appointed to value ; and this we depone to be of truth, to the best of our knowledge, as we shall answer to God. In testimony whereof, we have subscribed these presents ; and each of us have subscribed the pages of our respective quarters, with James M'Bryd town clerk of the said burgh of Glasgow ; as also thir presents are subscribed by the magistrates of Glasgow, in testimony of their taking of our depositions hereupon, at Glasgow, the 23d day of June 1712 years, viz.

J. BROWN.

ROBERT RODGER, Provost.

W. DICKIE, Bailie.

PETER MURDOCH, Bailie.

THOMAS HAMILTON, Bailie.

MICHAEL COULTER.

JOHN CRAIG.

THOMAS HAMILTON.

ROBERT ROBERTSON.

WILLIAM DONALDSON.

JOHN ARMOUR.

HENRY SMITH.

GEORGE BUCHANAN.

PATRICK MITCHELL.

ROBERT BOGLE.

JA. M'BRYD, Clerk.

In 1714, in our former statement of the rank in which Glasgow stood in the inrolment of the royal burghs of Scotland, this city being 9000l. Scots of valuation, but at this period, 1724, in consequence of the new tack of the teinds of the barony parish acquired by the town of Glasgow, there is discounted Blythwood land in property and superiority, viz. Blythwood, valued at 350l.; Woodside 430l.; Dougalstoun Acres 35l.; and Scotstoun Acres 12l.; in all 827l. Scots, which being deducted from 9000l. Scots, there remains 8173l. Scots, each 100l. of which pays 20l. of grassum, and 34l. 9s. Scots of yearly feu duty.

| | Grassum. | | | Valuation. | | | Tack Duty. | | |
|--|----------|----|----|------------|----|----|------------|----|----|
| | L. | S. | D. | L. | S. | D. | L. | S. | D. |
| The lands of Bullornock, Commiffary Crawford's lands, viz. Broomhill, Miltoun, Nilton, Coulston, and Postle, - | 15 | 0 | 0 | | | | 25 | 16 | 4 |
| Hoganfield, - | 132 | 8 | 0 | 662 | 0 | 0 | 223 | 1 | 6 |
| Blouquharn, - | 10 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 4 | 6 |
| Balgray, - | 18 | 2 | 6 | 90 | 12 | 6 | 31 | 4 | 6 |
| Germistoun and Bullornock, - | 22 | 10 | 0 | 112 | 10 | 0 | 38 | 15 | 6 |
| Stockmuir and Stobhill, - | 23 | 15 | 0 | 118 | 15 | 0 | 40 | 18 | 0 |
| Stobcrofs, valuation 250l. now reduced to - | 5 | 12 | 6 | 28 | 2 | 0 | 9 | 14 | 0 |
| Niltoun or Blythwood Hill, - | 50 | 0 | 0 | 68 | 18 | 0 | 86 | 2 | 0 |
| Ditto possessed by John Gibson, - | 9 | 8 | 0 | 47 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 4 | 2 |
| | 17 | 4 | 0 | 86 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 13 | 4 |
| Carry over | 304 | 0 | 0 | 1263 | 17 | 6 | 518 | 13 | 10 |

| | Graffum. | | | Valuation. | | | Tack Duty. | | |
|--|----------|----|----|------------|----|----|------------|----|----|
| | L. | S. | D. | L. | S. | D. | L. | S. | D. |
| Brought over | 304 | 0 | 0 | 1263 | 17 | 6 | 518 | 13 | 10 |
| The wheat mills, Jan. 25. 1725, - | 40 | 0 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 68 | 18 | 0 |
| Kelven Haugh and Robert Hamilton's lands in Partick, - | 4 | 8 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 12 | 0 |
| Cowcaddens, - | 8 | 16 | 0 | 44 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 3 | 4 |
| Northside and Keppoch, - | 35 | 12 | 0 | 178 | 0 | 0 | 61 | 6 | 8 |
| Wester Postile, - | 26 | 12 | 0 | 133 | 0 | 0 | 45 | 16 | 8 |
| Kenmuir, - | 26 | 12 | 0 | 133 | 0 | 0 | 45 | 16 | 8 |
| Easter Postile, - | 23 | 0 | 0 | 115 | 0 | 0 | 39 | 12 | 4 |
| Over Postile, - | 4 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 17 | 10 |
| Rochhill, - | 22 | 0 | 0 | 110 | 0 | 0 | 37 | 18 | 0 |
| Lambhill, Gairioch, and Gairdbread, - | 64 | 0 | 0 | 320 | 0 | 0 | 110 | 4 | 8 |
| Ramthorn and Meadow Croft, - | 50 | 0 | 0 | 250 | 0 | 0 | 86 | 2 | 6 |
| Carwhin, - | 35 | 12 | 0 | 178 | 0 | 0 | 61 | 6 | 8 |
| The Easter Craigs and Kenneyhill, - | 40 | 0 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 68 | 18 | 0 |
| The Wester Craigs, the merchant's house, - | 30 | 0 | 0 | 150 | 0 | 0 | 51 | 13 | 0 |
| Haghill, - | 12 | 6 | 0 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 13 | 6 |
| Sandyhills, - | 63 | 16 | 0 | 319 | 0 | 0 | 110 | 3 | 6 |
| Shittlestoun, - | 80 | 18 | 6 | 406 | 0 | 0 | 139 | 18 | 6 |
| Towcross, - | 44 | 0 | 0 | 220 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 15 | 10 |
| East Thorn, - | 36 | 0 | 0 | 180 | 0 | 0 | 62 | 8 | 0 |
| Dalbeth, - | 8 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 15 | 0 |
| Westthorn, - | 65 | 0 | 0 | 325 | 0 | 0 | 111 | 19 | 4 |
| Dalmarnock, - | 57 | 8 | 0 | 287 | 0 | 0 | 98 | 17 | 10 |
| Burrowfield, at this time the town of Glasgow's, gool. and Zachariah Murdoch, 75l. - | 195 | 4 | 0 | 975 | 0 | 0 | 300 | 0 | 0 |
| R. Rae of Little Govan, - | 27 | 12 | 0 | 138 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 12 | 0 |
| Provost's haugh, now in the lands of Borrowfield, - | 8 | 12 | 0 | 43 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 6 | 6 |
| Thomas Hanna's land, - | 3 | 16 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| Lenning's haugh, the town of Glasgow, - | 16 | 0 | 0 | 80 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 11 | 4 |
| Ditto by John Lifton, - | 10 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 4 | 6 |
| | 1343 | 4 | 6 | 6458 | 17 | 6 | 2252 | 15 | 0 |

We now proceed in our account of the rise and progress of

THE SUBURBS OF GLASGOW.

Blackfauld or Caltoun, a piece of ground which acquired its name from the purpose to which it was applied, viz. a fauld for the cattle which pastured on the borough roods and Gallowmoor of Glasgow. At the beginning of this century we find it in the shape of garden grounds. This ground was bounded on the north by the king's highway leading to Edinburgh; on the east by an old road and ditch known to this day by the name of Witch Lone; on the south by the New Green of Glasgow, and the old road leading to Barrowfield; and on the west by St. Mungo's Lane, or Burnt Barns. In 1705, John Walkinshaw of Barrowfield, a cadet of the family of that ilk in Renfrewshire, whose ancestors had become opulent merchants in Glasgow in those times, had, in the beginning of the last century, acquired such a fortune as enabled them to buy that part of the borough roods of Glasgow, which was but a small parcel of ground when compared with the estate which was, by the last proprietor of that name, sold to the town and trades of Glasgow in

1724,

1724, for 1. Scots. The price was calculated at thirty years purchase. Prior to this, Mr. Walkinshaw formed the project of raising a village on Blackfauld, so closely joined to the city of Glasgow. The gradual steps by which a town of such magnitude has risen in the course of this century, a period of little more than fourscore years, may serve as a data, at different periods, for the fluctuation of public credit, the effects and influence of commerce and the arts, when fed with their mother, Wealth.

In 1706, the Blackfauld was begun to be feued upon by three feuers; in 1711 we find one; in 1714 one; in 1715 two; in 1722 ten; 1723 one; and in 1724 one, when the estate becomes and continues the property of the town of Glasgow till 1731, when it was purchased by John Orr, Esq., a merchant in Glasgow. In the same year he feus off one lot; in 1732 ten; 1747 one; 1748 three; 1749 fifteen; 1750 three; 1752 one; 1755 five; 1759 one. The entry of the old feuers of Calton was, for the fall of 36 ells, 1l. 3s. 4d. and 5s. Scots of annual feu duty; or, for 40 falls in a rood, 66l. 13s. 4d. Scots of entry money, and 10l. Scots annual feu duty, and in the same proportion, four roods making an acre, 266l. 13s. 4d. Scots of entry money

ney, and 40l. Scots annual feu duty; in Sterling 22l. 4s. 5d. entry money, and 3l. 6s. 8d. Sterling of feu duty. From what we have seen above, the feuers were small in number in 1731, and during his life they had increased in a very small degree. He lived in an age when commerce and the arts were in a stationary state in Scotland, checked by the convulsions of the state in 1745. In these troublesome times we find him contented in being the first citizen of his city, often rector of the university, his Alma Mater, and at his death a princely benefactor to her library. In 1753, manufactures and the arts, which had long lain buried in Scotland, in this year a feeble attempt was made to rear their heads; for in this year we find his son, William Orr of Barrowfield, feuing off the slate house at Camlachie, with two acres of ground and some thatched houses adjoining, to James Lowdown, John Dunlop, Andrew and Peter Blackburn, and Moodie, merchants in Glasgow, and Robert Gledyer in Glasgow, in company, partners of the woollen manufactory near Glasgow. The entry and issue of this tack is in form following, and being a curiosity, we present the outlines of it to our readers, viz. For all the days and years of 999 years complete, and thereafter for all the days and years of

999 years further, and thereafter for all the days and years and space of 999 times 999 years more, furth and from the said company's entry, commencing at the term of Whitsunday last past, they paying therefor to Mr. Orr, his heirs, successors and assignees, &c. the sum of 16l. 13s. 4d. Sterling money of yearly tack duty; and further paying to the said William Orr and his forefairs the sum of 20l. Sterling every twentieth year, over and above the tack duty itself, at the term of Whitsunday 1793, and so to continue every subsequent twenty years. The efforts of this company in the clothing branch was of short duration, nor does it appear that their exertions ever bore any proportion to their ideas, in the almost unlimited length of time stipulated for in this tack, for the purpose of bringing that useful art to perfection at Glasgow. It comprehends a period of no less than 999,999 years; and if a sum equal to their first entry money had been laid out with proper security, at compound interest, the succeeding partners, at the end of the tack, would have found themselves proprietors of the earth, and clothiers for all its inhabitants.

Early in this century, this village of Caltoun had been erected into a burgh of barony. The lord of the

the barony erected a prison, and nominated his baron bailie. This office continues in use to this day, but the prison was of no long standing. It was found acting as an engine of malice to any citizen against a neighbour who had disoblged him. It is one of the best built houses in the old feu of Cal-toun, and in this age acquired the name of the Cal-toun meal market. Indeed it came to be the corn exchange of Glasgow for Paisley and towns adjacent, in consequence of the ladles exacted on every sack of victual brought into the city. About the same period, some of the inhabitants, and people in the neighbourhood, erected a small chapel to the worship of the Deity, at the east end of a street running in the same direction from the cross. From this circumstance it was named Kirk Street. On the site of this chapel is now erected a very neat one, by the people called Cameronians, or followers of the tenets of the four hundred ministers who were ejected from their charges and the church in 1662. They all left their pulpits on one and the same day. In 1792, the feuers, by subscription, feued a piece of ground, on which they have built a large chapel of ease. It has a bell. It was pity the funds did not admit of a steeple and clock, being at such a distance from those of Glasgow. Previous to this

the feuers had acquired, in the shape of feu, about two acres of ground for sepulture. It is enclosed in manner, and in conformity to our acts of parliament after the reformation, with a great stone wall of two ells in height.

In conclusion of our account of the Caltoun, which now, on the east, runs in regular streets, intersected with others running from north to south, as far east as the Witch Lones; and on the south side of these feus, bounded on the north by Barrowfield burn, on the east by the mains of Barrowfield, on the south by Clyde, and on the west by some of the borough roods of Glasgow, now enclosed into the green, which is now beautifully ornamented with variety of trees, and which will in a few years become the habitation of every songster of the feathered race, stands the modern town of Bridgetown, a village of half a mile in length from the bridge over Barrowfield burn, to the free bridge of Rutherglen on the south, over the Clyde. The village and street through it stand on the lands of Goosefauld. This improvement formed a new road to Glasgow, and in effect brought the lands on the south and south-east of Clyde about a mile nearer the city. That the reader may form a proper idea

of the population of these villages, we refer him to the following statement, viz. In 1791, when an enumeration of the inhabitants of the barony parish was taken up with great accuracy, by order of the Reverend Mr. John Burns, the population of the Calton and Anderstoun stood as follows, viz. in all 14,120 souls; and of these 8467 were of the established church, the rest came under the description of sectaries, of various denominations. A bill of mortality being out of the question, coming in with that of Glasgow, the following statement of marriages, births, &c. may perhaps be entertaining to some of our readers, viz. A list of the births and marriages in the barony parish of Glasgow for the last ten years, 1782 and 1791 inclusive.

| Years. | Males. | Females. | Total Births. | Marriages. |
|--------|--------|----------|---------------|------------|
| 1782 | 158 | 162 | 320 | 111 |
| 1783 | 162 | 157 | 319 | 112 |
| 1784 | 197 | 177 | 374 | 137 |
| 1785 | 210 | 213 | 423 | 156 |
| 1786 | 214 | 220 | 434 | 173 |
| 1787 | 249 | 241 | 490 | 206 |
| 1788 | 253 | 217 | 470 | 179 |
| 1789 | 247 | 251 | 498 | 171 |
| 1790 | 269 | 265 | 534 | 212 |
| 1791 | 361 | 259 | 520 | 246 |

It was on this estate the coal works about Glasgow began to assume their present form. Until the beginning of the present century, the coals in this part of the country were hewn in the manner and mode of the simple inhabitants, who were taught to look for them in the bowels of the earth, by their conquerors the ancient Romans, by fit gang heughs on the sides of hills *, and afterwards by the help of a windlass, on a pit whose depth reached only to the first seam, until the year 1727, when William Douglas of Glenbervie, a relation of the family of Barrowfield, and tacksmen of the coals on that estate, taught the uninformed proprietors of ground how the level and the dip lay in a south-east from a north-west direction; and from the depth of the first seam, he formed a valuation of the depth and thickness of the four seams below, the working of which was never successfully attempted until the influence and effects of the commerce of Glasgow encouraged some of her merchants, as well as proprie-

O 2

tors,

* The act of the 11th parliament of James VI. 1606, ratified with this addition, that because watermen, who draw the water for draining of coal-pits, and gatesmen, who work the ways and passages in coal-pits, are as necessary to the owners and masters as the coal-hewers and bearers; therefore enacted, &c.

tors, to erect gins, drove by horses, for bringing up the coals and the water of the first and second seam. This species of machinery was found inadequate to the task of drawing water when the second seam had been wrought for any considerable time, yet continued so late as 1764, when the first fire engine for drawing the water was erected at Shettleston, in the barony parish of Glasgow. In 1793, we find no less than twelve fire engines in the vicinity. These coal works afford firing to many public works, besides an extensive and well peopled neighbourhood, of not less than 150,000 people, together with a large quantity coastwise and for exportation, viz.

Coals sent to Greenock and Port-Glasgow by the Canal, at the rate of 36 bushels to a chalders, Winchester measure.

540 chalders, or 1620 carts.

| | | |
|-------|------|--------------------|
| 87 | 261 | Rothsay and Islay, |
| 110 | 330 | South Leith. |
| <hr/> | | |
| 737 | 2211 | |

Coals

Coals sent from the Broomielaw to Greenock and Port Glasgow, measure as before.

| Chalders. | Carts. | |
|-----------|----------|---|
| 6278 | or 18834 | |
| 3139 | 9413 | sent coastwise past the Clough. |
| 1439 | 4317 | from Glasgow to Ireland. |
| 11593 | 34775 | carts of coals, which were shipped from the port of Broomielaw and Port Dundas from the 5th January 1793 to the 5th January 1794. |

| | Carts per week. | Carts per annum. |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Levenside Printfields, about 200 | is | 10400 |
| Town of Dumbarton, - 60 | | 3120 |
| — Pailley, - 60 | | 3120 |
| | | Say 16640 |

—in all amounting to upwards of 51000 carts; and from the channel by which this statement came, the reader, if he pleases, may safely add a fifth part more to it.

ANDERSTOUN.

Anderstoun acquired its name from the proprietor of the ground on which it is built,

Anderson

derfon of Stubcrofs, availing himfelf of the fituation of his lands in the barony parifh, and vicinity of Glasgow. This piece of ground is bounded on the north by the wood of Blythfwood, the only remains of a foreft formerly belonging to Glasgow, in a natural ftate; on the eaft by the royalty of Glasgow; on the fouth by Clyde; and on the weft by the manfion houfe of its ancient lords, the lairds of Stubcrofs. It was fo late as the year 1725 that Mr. Anderfon the proprietor formed the plan of a village on an unprofitable farm, and named it Anderftoun. When this eftate of Stubcrofs came to market in 1735, it was bought by John Orr of Barrowfield, who found this projected village in a ftate of infancy, confifting of a few thatched houfes, and one built of turf; in which, if we are allowed to follow tradition, a weaver, poffeffed at that time of an uncommon genius, fabricated and wrought the firft check handkerchiefs in this country; and becaufe they were only eleven nails wide, they were nicknamed half ell half quarter divoties, from the materials with which the houfe was built in which they were wrought. From this period the town of Anderftoun rofe, from thefe fmall beginnings, to a fize much beyond the proportion of the population of Glasgow. In 1768, when an unproductive farm

on the west side of the town, on the Stubcrofs estate, was feued off by the proprietor, to be built on a plan, it was named Finnistoun, in compliment to the projector, the Reverend Mr. Finnie, who was at this time chaplain to the family of Barrowfield.

His piety and amiable dispositions allowed this laurel to sit on his brow unenvied in life; and the flourishing state of the arts in the rural village of Finnistoun, perpetuates his memory when he is no more.

In 1790 and 1791, when an enumeration of the inhabitants of that part of the parish was taken by the elders, at the desire of the Reverend Mr. John Burns, the number of souls in Anderstoun and its dependencies was found to be upwards of 3000. About the year 1769, was built that large church on the north side of the main street, in a large, dry, and well enclosed burying ground. The people belonging to this congregation are in communion with the church of relief. A bill of mortality for this place would give no room for forming data to the calculator, in health and longevity, because numbers of the citizens of Glasgow burying in that place of sepulture,

sepulture, it is therefore joined with the general bill for Glasgow, the Barony parish, and Gorbals, or Shedden's Town. In 1793, part of the inhabitants of Anderstoun purchased a piece of ground in Piccadilly Street, on which they have built a neat small chapel, in a well enclosed burying ground. The hearers are in communion with the antiburgher seceders. About the same time, a neat flesh market and shambles were built by subscription of the several proprietors. This market has made a visible alteration on the intercourse which the inhabitants necessarily had with the markets of Glasgow on the week days; and on Sunday, the burgher chapel, together with that new chapel of ease in Campbell's Street, Dowhill, has made a very conspicuous alteration in the numbers alternately going and coming from public worship in the city and village. About the year 1762, a number of merchants in Glasgow formed themselves into a company; and having built that large brewery on the south side of Anderstoun on a scale superior to any on this side of the Trent, they formed the project of brewing porter, and have been so successful, that it is drunk by Londoners as London porter, until they are told it was brewed at Glasgow; they then find something, they cannot well tell what, that makes a small

small difference between it and the London brewed. Here is a considerable rope work, the second in Glasgow, and on the north side of the town a calico printfield, on a pretty large scale; but the principal support of the inhabitants of Anderstoun, men, women and children, is the loom, winding, warping, weaving, tambouring, and flowering the muslin, now the staple manufactory of Scotland.

Finnistoun, on a fine dry sandy bottom, is famous for her villas for summer quarters, an eminent bleachfield, and the Verville crystal work, carried on in a scale and taste equal to any in Britain; some of their performances are inferior to none in Europe.

Brownfield, a village of yesterday, which now to appearance, at a mile's distance, joins Glasgow and Anderstoun. This piece of ground, a part of the Broomielaw croft in the borough roods of Glasgow, consisting of not more than ten acres, was feued off in 1791 at a ground annual, amounting to upwards of 300l. Sterling. About 1766, this plot of ground was feued from the college of Glasgow by Brown, Carrick and Company, lawn and cambric manufacturers, and was used by them as a bleaching field,

P

and

and continued in that state until the project of the village of Brownfield was formed and brought into effect. At this period we have not been able to obtain the amount of the number of its inhabitants. The village of Brownfield is bounded on the north by the road leading to Anderstoun, and on the east by Delphfield; on the south by the river Clyde, and on the west by a small nameless burn, which terminates the royalty of Glasgow.

Delphfield, on the Broomielaw croft, joins Brownfield to Glasgow.—See progress of the arts, &c. in the History of Glasgow.

Nearly opposite to this, on the south side of the Clyde, stands Tradestown, on a piece of ground belonging to the lordship of Gorbals, now the property of the Trades House of Glasgow, who, availing themselves of the mode of thinking of the people in 1791, feued off upwards of eighteen acres of ground, to be built upon in three years, the purchase money converted into a ground annual, the average amounting to upwards of 30*l.* per annum per acre. The rent paid, when in tillage, did not bring from the husbandman 50*s.* per acre. The project of feuing ground to be built upon, on a rent
of

of a ground annual, was followed by the patrons of Hutchison's Hospital, on St. Ninian's croft, bounded on the north by Clyde, the Blind burn the march on the east, the Rutherglen Lone on the south, and the Gorbals on the west. This village is named Hutchison, from the patron. On this ground streets are paved, and a number of houses built, in this projected town, in a style that would ornament some of the streets of any city. Our account of this town leads us into the Gorbals. The name is from the Latin. It was here that the bishop received his teinds from the southern parts of his diocese in the whole county of Ayr, and the greatest part of Renfrewshire. Hence *Garbals*—he *garbled the best of the crop*. There are still standing and occupied a number of the teind barns in Rutherglen and Paisley Lone. Tradition says, that before ever a timber bridge was built over the Clyde, that a number of houses stood on the south side of the ferry, perhaps the Sheddingstown mentioned in the correction and renewal of the charter of Rutherglen, when their magistrates are forbid to exact their customs at the cross of Glasgow, but are allowed to do it at Sheddingstown. In the latter end of the 13th century, we find no mention made of this village under either of these names, in the

account of the march of Sir William Wallace to the battle of Glasgow. As it was, however, the place of delivery of the teinds of the richest part of the diocese, we find Bishop Rae, in the following century, at great expence and pains in building the stone bridge of eight arches to this valuable repository of a great part of the revenue of the bishopric. From this period, we may presume that his successors, a living body, were at pains to encourage the building of their village on something like a plan. A large common belonged to it. It was bounded on the north by Clyde, on the east from thence by the Blind burn to the foot of Langside hill, where it takes its rise, as well as the Kinninghouse burn, which bounds it on the west, until it empties itself into the Clyde. The names of the grounds are all of yesterday. The moor houses are the only imagery of the side of an English common that we know of in Scotland. Previous to the reformation, there had been in this village a chapel for saying mass for the souls of the deceased, and for worship. About the latter end of the 16th century, when Archbishop Boyd feued the barony parish to the tenants, he gave to his niece, Miss Boyd of Trochrig, who had married Sir George Elphinston of Blythswood,

Blythswood, in portion, the lands and lordship of Gorbals.

These lands were free of sucken to any mill, but they were not possessed of water, or a fall. To remedy this, Sir George built a windmill for grinding the corn of his tenants, on the south side of the Clyde, opposite to where the Crane now stands. His arms were in the wall on the north side, cut in free stone. When it was undermined and taken down last year, the hardness of the stone, and accident, kept the carving in preservation.

We now return to the village of Gorbals, where still remains, in good repair, the chapel rebuilt by Sir George. The stucco work, in squares, is ornamented alternately in the middle of each, with the initials S. G. E. and D. A. B. in triangles. A little to the northward stands Sir George's house, the corners of which terminate in projecting turrets. St. Ninian's croft was a donation of Lady Lochow's to the Lepers Hospital, which stood on that croft. That disease wearing out of fashion before the reformation, the rental became a pension to the indigent who chose to be inrolled under that description. Tradition says, that Sir George withdrew
this

this charity, and that at the end of his days, the frowns of fortune, and his attachment to the royal cause, brought him to his grave in poverty, and his estates into the hands of his creditors. The lordship of Gorbals was bought by Sir Robert Douglas of Blackerston, whom we see a lord of our city at the battle of Kilsyth. It was him that built the great tower on the north side of the chapel (his arms, in free stone, are in the east wall), which is now the prison of this burgh of barony, which did not remain long in his hands. This lordship came in to the market before the restoration. The city of Glasgow, the Trades House, and the patrons of Hutchison's Hospital, joined their funds in one sum, and became the proprietors. From that period to the year 1790, the lordship and the lands continued under one common management. The city gave, out of their council, a bailie of the merchant rank for one year, and for the next year, from the trades rank, out of the same body, a tradesman to succeed him. The bailie appointed by the city is joined by a townsman of the Gorbals, as his substitute; and these two choose another townsman as a deputy; these three choose four men in the shape of assessors, who are called birleymen; their use and powers are in conformity with the members of the dean of guild

guild court in a city, extending to burgh and landward in their territories. In the year 1790, the corporate bodies who had so long presided over this lordship, as a mixed body, came to an agreement to divide it into lots, in conformity to the sums advanced. The town, as one, and the grounds, were divided into four parts. The provost drew for the whole. The jurisdiction over the village of Gorbals came to the town, as was intended. St. Ninian's croft, on the east, was drawn for Hutchison's Hospital; the lands on the west, to a certain measured line, fell to the Trades House, and Glasgow received the westernmost lot, beyond Tradestown, bounded by the Kinninghouse burn. On the east side of the Blind burn, and on the Govan estate, they have for time immemorial had a dry and well enclosed burying ground; and within these sixty years the people of Gorbals built a neat place of worship in the shape of a chapel, in the parish of Govan. At first the half of the seats were rented, and filled by people from Glasgow. About 25 years ago, all that part of the parish of Govan, to the eastward of the Kinninghouse burn, by consent of the minister, and act of the general assembly, was separated from Govan, and erected into the parish of Gorbals. The magistrates are patrons. The
Gorbals,

Gorbals, for time immemorial, has been famous for gunmakers, perhaps inferior to none in Scotland. William Murdoch was in the practice of furnishing new raised regiments with drums. The greatest part of the spinning wheels, a new art at the beginning of this century, were turned and made here. The Gorbals was also celebrated for its manufactory of worsted plaids made there. They were worn in the shape of vails by the women. Tradition says, that this art received patronage here from the Duke of York, when governor of Scotland, who, in his zeal, pensioned the poor and the pious old women who became profelytes to the Roman see. Their rank and piety brought them under the description of pensioners. The five pound papist had one stripe of yellow in the front of her vail, the ten pound papist two, and the three pound papist three stripes. Hence the mark of reproach heard by our fathers on seeing these plaids on the shoulders of the wearers grand-daughters, *O fie! a five pound papist*. We are more particular in our account of the duration of the fashion in this fabric of the loom, from the perseverance of the wearers, no matter the motive. The wearers thought their ancestors pious. The oldest Glasgow plaid manufacturer is now walking on his staff, lamenting the change

change of fashion which has deprived him of the benefits of the mystery of the scarlet dye on worsted yarn. The scarlet cloak, succeeded by the silk and satin, was the cause of the downfall of this branch, as well as the striped silk and satin plaid.

Leaving these extensive and well peopled suburbs, we return with our traveller to the city, where, at his leisure, he may read our account of its constitution, in the following pages. 1. An account of the magistrates and town council of the city of Glasgow, their different departments while in office. 2. The office bearers and lymers of the Merchants house, annual committee, &c. 3. The members of the Trades house. 4. Commissioners on the river Clyde. 5. Commissioners on the bridge. 6. Assessors for the poor. 7. The bursaries in the university, which are in the gift of the magistrates and council of Glasgow. 8. An account of the amount of the nett revenue of the city. 9. The certain and presumed expenditure of the city of Glasgow, classed under certain heads, viz. 1. Expenditure; 2. Subjects or property belonging to the town, together with public charities, &c. &c.

The city of Glasgow is governed by the following order of magistracy and council, in conformity to the set of the borough established by Sir George Elphinstone of Blythwood in 1605, accompanied by a rider, in the mode of electing counsellors in 1748, viz. one Lord Provost, two merchant bailies, and one trades bailie, making four magistrates; one dean of guild and one deacon convener, twelve merchant counsellors, eleven trades counsellors; and counsellors by office, a treasurer and a master of works,—in all thirty-one. These are chosen at Michaelmas annually; and the magistrates of the lordships belonging to the city are chosen by the magistrates and council of the city, on the days following, viz. On the 3d the magistrates chosen; on the 6th the new counsellors chosen; on the 7th Port Glasgow; on the 11th the dean of guild, convener, and all the other office bearers in the city, viz. the bailie of Gorbals, one of the council, and his depute, who chooses his under bailie, being also a feuer and villager of Gorbals. On this day they re-elect, according to custom, the master of works, and choose a water bailie, alternately from the merchants and trades rank, who in general are not counsellors, the bailie of Provan and city fiscal.

The annual committee consists of the provost and three bailies, dean of guild, and deacon convener, with ten merchant and trades counsellors, about an equal number of each, making in all sixteen.

The committee of public works consists of the Lord Provost and three bailies, the dean of guild and deacon convener, with ten counsellors, the master of works, in this as in the preceding committee, making one of the number, being a counsellor *ex officio*. This committee has power to employ workmen and undertakers, any four being a quorum.

MERCHANTS HOUSE AND OFFICE BEARERS.

This house is governed by the magistrates, *ex officio*, viz. The Lord Provost, dean of guild, and two merchant bailies, and thirty six counsellors, together with four lyners. The funds of this house are managed by an annual committee, made up of the dean of guild, the Lord Provost, two merchant bailies, and eight members; any two of them, with the dean of guild, is a quorum.

This house was built by subscription, and supported by the fees of entry or matriculation, but

more particularly by donations of the rich. Their number and sums are so respectable, that the dean of guild and assistant brethren, from the interest of the funds, are enabled to give away annually upwards of 400*l.* Sterling to about sixty decayed members, their widows or children, in pensions proportioned to their needs, or former rank in life, in sums from 3*l.* to 20*l.* per annum; and so well is this benevolent institution conducted, for the benefit of such a number, that there are only three persons under the class of 20*l.* per annum. Under the same management, and in their gift, are the following mortifications, viz. Govan's for six people, 4*l.* 8*s.* 10½*d.* is 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; Donaldson's for two persons, at 5*l.* each, is 10*l.*; Spreul's one person, 5*l.*; Moll's two persons, 1*l.* 10*s.* each, is 3*l.*; Peter's one person, 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; Graham's 4*l.*; Selkirk's 1*l.* 10*s.*; Aird's 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for one person, and for three persons at 22*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*, is 66*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, in all amounting to 159*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* annual charities, under the direction and management of the dean of guild and his assistant brethren.

TRADES HOUSE.

The head of this house is the deacon convener. Their preses is from their own body, which is made up of the deacons of the fourteen incorporations, who besides send along with him the following number of representatives, the number being in proportion to the rank of their stock and funds in this house, which brings them all into a body politic from their various bodies corporate. This house, by the set of the borough, is represented in the council by eleven tradesmen, a trades bailie and deacon convener, and alternately a treasurer, at the annual election of magistrates. In consequence of the amazing progress of the muslin manufactory, and the astonishing lengths to which the powers of machinery has brought the spinning of cotton, the revenues of this house have risen in a most rapid degree, even beyond credibility, in feuing off of the lands of Tradestown. Commissioners on the river Clyde are six in number, in terms of the act for adjusting river accounts.

Commissioners on the bridge are in number twenty, who are elected and succeed one another, as particularly expressed in the act of parliament for that purpose.

ASSESSORS

ASSESSORS FOR THE POOR.

Assessment for the poor 1781, council chamber 1780, when from a statement from the committee of management of that charity, there were in the hospital on the 9th August last, of poor persons, two hundred and fifty four; poor children at nurse, males twenty three, females nineteen; and males on half nursing wages forty seven, and girls forty eight; persons in the city getting meal, one hundred and seventy six, in all amounting to five hundred and sixty seven. For the maintaining, clothing, and bedding, a deficiency is to be made up after allowing the hospital funds to be 985l. Sterling, for defraying the expences of the above five hundred and sixty seven persons, from the 9th August 1780 to the 9th August 1781. For this purpose, the clerk of the hospital, as use is, craved that the magistrates would assess 985l., and appoint a committee of their own nomination, consisting of eleven merchants and four tradesmen, in all fifteen, to proportion the assessment on the inhabitants in conformity to the best information obtained by these gentlemen, and from the public appearances, credit, and magnitude of their business.

A List

A List of the Bursaries in the University which are in the Gift of the Magistrates and Council of Glasgow.

For theology, granted by Zacharias Boyd for four years, limited to sons of burgeses, and the name of Boyd, per annum, - L. 8 6 8

For theology, granted by Mr. Michael Wilfon for four years, limited to sons of burgeses and guild brothers, per annum, - 8 6 8

For theology, granted by Mr. William Struthers, no limitation for four years, 8 6 8

For theology five years, and ditto two years, in all seven years, granted by Bishop Leighton, - 8 6 8

The library keeper in the university is chosen by the college and magistrates by turns, each four years. In 1775 Mr. Archibald Arthur was chosen by the magistrates and council, salary 20l. per annum.

An

An Account, showing the amount of the nett Revenue of the city of Glasgow, as it was collected at Martinmas in the year 1781.

| | L. | s. | d. | L. | s. | d. |
|--|-----|----|----|---------|----|----|
| Impost on ale and beer brewed in Glasgow and its vicinities, called the two penny in the pint, nett sum, - L. 1160 14 9½ | | | | | | |
| Besides 140l. per annum retained by Anderstounbrewery, - | 241 | 8 | 4½ | | | |
| | | | | 1402 | 3 | 2 |
| Impost on porter not exported, - | | | | 5 | 13 | 4 |
| | | | | | | |
| Multures, anchorage, and freedom fines, about | | | | 1407 | 16 | 6 |
| Ladles, farmed at about | | | | 450 | 0 | 0 |
| The markets farmed at | | | | 620 | 0 | 0 |
| Rents of nineteen houses and shops, rented at | | | | 319 | 0 | 0 |
| Rents of other houses | | | | 104 | 18 | 4 |
| Ramshorn lands, | | | | 139 | 17 | 7 |
| Feu of Girmiston and Butter Biggings, | | | | 23 | 6 | 8 |
| Ground annuals, | | | | 13 | 9 | 0 |
| Feus of lands, | | | | 101 | 19 | 2 |
| Town's mill and farm, | | | | 170 | 10 | 0 |
| Greenyards parks, | | | | 157 | 1 | 0 |
| Clyde Street, on both sides, | | | | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Lordship of Gorbals coal, - L. 25 0 0 | | | | | | |
| Entry money for singular successors | | | | | | |
| this year, - | 191 | 11 | 7 | | | |
| Barony of Gorbals, one year's rent, | 207 | 7 | 2 | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | 423 | 18 | 9 |
| Carry over | | | | L. 4751 | 17 | 0 |

| | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| | Brought over | L. 4751 17 0 |
| The Royal Cloff of Greenock, - | L. 4 8 10 | |
| Dry dock of Port Glasgow, feu duty of the town, shore dues, entry mo- ney of lands, rents of cellars and houses in Port Glasgow, - | 472 8 6 | |
| | | 476 7 4 |
| Church rents in Glasgow, - | - | 830 0 0 |

*Memorandum of Additional Property belonging to
the Town, not taken into the foregoing Arrange-
ment.*

| | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------|---------|
| Ramshorn burying ground, - | L. 45 16 8 | |
| Produce of the quarries, - | 60 0 0 | |
| Statute money, - | 600 0 0 | |
| Quarries under dispute, W. Shaw, - | 212 10 0 | |
| | | 918 6 8 |
| Total, | L. 6977 1 0 | |

No revenue at present.

| | | |
|--------------------------|---|------------|
| Gorbal coal works, - | - | L. 500 0 0 |
| Monkland Canal, - | - | 504 0 0 |
| The town's snuff mill, - | - | 50 0 0 |
| Great canal - | - | 1000 0 0 |

| | | Interest. | Produce. |
|---------------------------------|----------|-----------|----------|
| Outlay of money on the river, - | L. 21170 | L. 1058 | L. 1550 |
| Ditto of money on the bridge, - | 15190 | 800 | 650 |
| Harbour of Glasgow, - | 3611 | 180 | |

Revenue not stated.

| | | |
|-----------------------|----------|------|
| Yolker toll bar, - | - | 1285 |
| Shotts toll bar, - | - | 1680 |
| Cumbra light house, - | - | 551 |
| Carry over | L. 43487 | |

An Account, showing the amount of the nett Revenue of the city of Glasgow, as it was collected at Martinmas in the year 1781.

| | L. | s. | d. | L. | s. | d. |
|--|----|----|------|---------|----|----|
| Impost on ale and beer brewed in Glasgow and its vicinities, called the two penny in the pint, nett sum, - L. 1160 14 9½ | | | | | | |
| Besides 140l. per annum retained by Anderstounbrewery, - 241 8 4½ | | | | | | |
| | | | 1402 | 3 | 2 | |
| Impost on porter not exported, - 5 13 4 | | | | | | |
| | | | | 1407 | 16 | 6 |
| Multures, anchorage, and freedom fines, about | | | | 860 | 0 | 0 |
| Ladles, farmed at about | | | | 400 | 0 | 0 |
| The markets farmed at | | | | 620 | 0 | 0 |
| Rents of nineteen houses and shops, rented at | | | | 319 | 0 | 0 |
| Rents of other houses | | | | 104 | 18 | 4 |
| Ramshorn lands, | | | | 139 | 17 | 7 |
| Feu of Girmiston and Butter Biggings, | | | | 23 | 6 | 8 |
| Ground annuals, | | | | 13 | 9 | 0 |
| Feus of lands, | | | | 101 | 19 | 2 |
| Town's mill and farm, | | | | 170 | 10 | 0 |
| Greenyards parks, | | | | 157 | 1 | 0 |
| Clyde Street, on both sides, | | | | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Lordship of Gorbals coal, - L. 25 0 0 | | | | | | |
| Entry money for singular successors | | | | | | |
| this year, - 191 11 7 | | | | | | |
| Barony of Gorbals, one year's rent, 207 7 2 | | | | | | |
| | | | | 423 | 18 | 9 |
| Carry over | | | | L. 4751 | 17 | 0 |

| | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| | Brought over | L. 4751 17 0 |
| The Royal Cloff of Greenock, - | L. 4 8 10 | |
| Dry dock of Port Glasgow, feu duty of the town, shore dues, entry mo- ney of lands, rents of cellars and houses in Port Glasgow, - | 472 8 6 | |
| | <hr/> | 476 7 4 |
| Church rents in Glasgow, - | - | 830 0 0 |

*Memorandum of Additional Property belonging to
the Town, not taken into the foregoing Arrange-
ment.*

| | | |
|------------------------------------|------------|-------------|
| Ramshorn burying ground, - | L. 45 16 8 | |
| Produce of the quarries, - | 60 0 0 | |
| Statute money, - | 600 0 0 | |
| Quarries under dispute, W. Shaw, - | 212 10 0 | |
| | <hr/> | 918 6 8 |
| Total, | <hr/> | L. 6977 1 0 |

No revenue at present.

| | | |
|--------------------------|---|------------|
| Gorbal coal works, - | - | L. 500 0 0 |
| Monkland Canal, - | - | 504 0 0 |
| The town's snuff mill, - | - | 50 0 0 |
| Great canal - | - | 1000 0 0 |

| | | Interest. | Produce. |
|---------------------------------|----------|-----------|----------|
| Outlay of money on the river, - | L. 21170 | L. 1058 | L. 1550 |
| Ditto of money on the bridge, - | 15190 | 800 | 650 |
| Harbour of Glasgow, - | 3611 | 180 | |

Revenue not stated.

| | | |
|-----------------------|----------|------|
| Yolker toll bar, - | - | 1285 |
| Shotts toll bar, - | - | 1680 |
| Cumbra light house, - | - | 551 |
| | <hr/> | |
| Carry over | L. 43487 | |

Brought over L. 43487
 To which add the Great and Monk-
 land canals, now joined, 1000l.
 and 504l. - 1504

L. 44991

*An Account, showing the certain and presumed Ex-
 penditure of the City of Glasgow, classed under cer-
 tain Heads, and estimated from a Review of the
 Vouchers and Papers settled and examined at
 Michaelmas, in the year 1796.*

CERTAIN ANNUAL EXPENDITURE.

Stipends to seven clergymen, at 172l. 4s. 6d. L. 1377 16 0

Stipend to the minister of the barony parish, - 144 8 11

L. 1522 4 11

From which deduct 4000 merks received from
 the trades, - - 222 4 6

L. 1300 0 5

Salaries to five precentors, at 5l. each, and the
 week days paid 22s. 2d., and a salary to the
 barony officer of 3s. 4d. per annum, - 26 5 6

Salaries to 4 grammar schoolmasters, L. 115 0 0

Ditto to 3 schoolmasters, viz. writing
 master 25l. music master 20l. teach-
 er of English 20l. and a salary to
 the schoolmaster of Anderstoun of
 sixteenpence, - 65 1 4

180 1 4

Carry over L. 1506 7 3

| | Brought over | L. 1506 7 3 |
|---|--------------|-------------|
| Salary to town surgeon, | - L. 20 0 0 | |
| Player on music bells, | - 30 0 0 | |
| Superintendent of the clocks, | 20 0 0 | |
| Town's surveyor, | - 25 0 0 | |
| Inspector of markets, | - 15 0 0 | |
| Collector of church rents, | 15 0 0 | |
| Quartermaster, | - 25 0 0 | |
| Master of work, | - 80 0 0 | |
| Chamberlain, | - 100 0 0 | |
| | <hr/> | 330 0 0 |
| Two town clerks, | - L. 51 10 0 | |
| One under clerk, | - 14 16 8 | |
| Three assistant clerks, | - 12 0 0 | |
| | <hr/> | 78 6 8 |
| Officers of police, | - 24 0 0 | |
| Sixteen town officers in all, | L. 8 0 0 | |
| Two town drummers, | - 4 8 10 | |
| | <hr/> | 12 8 10 |
| The Lord Provost, | - L. 40 0 0 | |
| Idem at Michaelmas, | - 3 6 8 | |
| Three bailies gl. and the Gor- | | |
| bals bailie 10l. | - 15 0 0 | |
| The chamber keeper 24l. and | | |
| for clothing those who are | | |
| executed, 15l. | - 39 0 0 | |
| | <hr/> | 97 6 8 |
| Teinds, feus, and cefs, balance 250l. 19s. 6d., de- | | |
| ficiency in mortifications, 158l. | L. 400 19 6 | |
| Gratuity to the town's hospital, | - 220 0 0 | |
| Interest of money paid by the town | | |
| more than is received, | - 732 8 5 | |
| | <hr/> | |
| Carry over | L. 1353 7 11 | 2048 9 5 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|----|----|---|------|---|---|
| Brought over | L. 1353 | 7 | 11 | | 2048 | 9 | 5 |
| Interest of 1800l. laid out on build- | | | | | | | |
| ing St. Enoch's church, | - | 90 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Insurance on town's property, | - | 5 | 19 | 9 | | | |
| | | | | | 1449 | 7 | 8 |

UNCERTAIN EXPENDITURE.

Entertainments.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|-------|----|---|-----|----|---|
| Town's establishment, and tavern bills,—— | | | | | | | |
| - - - - - | L. 250 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Entertainments in the hall at the | | | | | | | |
| birth day, for which is allowed | | | | | | | |
| 20 dozen claret, 2 dozen Madeira, | | | | | | | |
| and 5 dozen port wine, | - | 50 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Entertainments on other extraordi- | | | | | | | |
| nary occasions, | - | 10 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| And for chaise hires, | - | 7 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| Expences of magistrates at borough | | | | | | | |
| meetings, | - | 50 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | | 367 | 10 | 0 |
| Subscriptions for public improve- | | | | | | | |
| ments, supposed on an average at | 50 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Magistrates precepts to the poor, | | | | | | | |
| and for sending travellers out of | | | | | | | |
| town, | - | 30 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Magistrates precepts for mortifica- | | | | | | | |
| tion coffins this year were 80 in | | | | | | | |
| number, | - | 16 | 19 | 6 | | | |
| | | | | | 96 | 19 | 6 |
| Coals 10l. candles 7l. vellum and | | | | | | | |
| stationary 38l. 5s. | - | L. 55 | 5 | 0 | | | |
| Town guarding and repairs 5l., coals | | | | | | | |
| 6l., candles 3l., cleaning 36s. 8d. | 16 | 4 | 8 | | | | |
| | | | | | 71 | 9 | 8 |
| Carry over | L. 4033 | 16 | 3 | | | | |

| | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| | Brought over | L. 4033 16 3 |
| The lands of Ramshorn, one years rent,— | | |
| - - - | L. 153 10 0 | |
| Stent on the town's houses, - | 38 1 6 | |
| Land tax payable by the city to the collector of the cefs, - | 41 0 1½ | |
| Ditto for the borough roods, viz. the Ramshorn grounds 3l. 10s. 10d., the Ramshorn, &c. 6l. 1s. 6d. - - - | 9 12 4 | |
| Ground annual of the Broomielaw croft, &c. - - - | 1 15 0 | |
| Proportion of road money, - | 2 8 8 | |
| Ditto for the borough roods, - | 3 11 10½ | |
| | <hr/> | 249 19 6 |

Police Expences, viz.

Lighting of the lamps per contract, at 234l.

11s. 4d., contingencies and repairs for the difference, - - - L. 250 0 0

Paving the streets last year cost—

- - - L. 320 0 0

Off the statute money, 205 0 0

L. 115 0 0

In a hieroglyphic character, the compiler of this statement points at something about 845l. in legible characters, and says, when that sum is fairly accounted for, the balance of 115l. will be reduced below 0, and therefore avoids bringing the deficiency into the statement of outlay.

Carry over L. 250 0 0 | 4283 15 9

| | | |
|---|------------|-----------|
| Brought over | L. 250 0 0 | 4283 15 9 |
| Repairing wells 50l., cleaning streets 30l., carting rubbish 15l. | - 95 0 0 | |
| Fire engines, for taking care of, 8l. 8s., expences at fires on an average 5 guineas, | - 13 13 0 | |
| Expences in taking up beggars 15l., the correction house 30l. | - 45 0 0 | |
| Expences in the workhouse 25l., and in the prisons 5l. | - 30 0 0 | |
| Public advertisements 15l., newspapers 26s. 4d., votes 2l. 12s. 6d. | 18 18 10 | |
| Repairing clocks 5l., ringing of bells, and timekeepers, | - 18 10 0 | |
| Cleaning the exchange, | - 6 0 0 | |
| | <hr/> | 477 1 10 |

| | | |
|--|-------------|---------|
| Expences on the green for trees and care 10l., removing soldiers baggage, 25l. | - L. 35 0 0 | |
| Chamberlain's expences for books and paper 5 guineas, postages to the town 5l. | - 10 5 0 | |
| Town officers clothes and hats, 100l. to the two years, is, per annum, | 50 0 0 | |
| Repairing of town's buildings averaged each year, viz. Public markets, town's houses, and washing-house, &c. | - 100 0 0 | |
| | <hr/> | 195 5 0 |

Expences on Churches, viz.

| | | |
|--|--------------|--|
| Keeping six churches in repair, at 20l. each, is | - L. 120 0 0 | |
|--|--------------|--|

| | | |
|------------|------------|-----------|
| Carry over | L. 120 0 0 | 4956 2 10 |
|------------|------------|-----------|

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|---|---|---|-------|----|---|-----|---|---|
| Brought over | L. 120 | 0 | 0 | | 4956 | 2 | 7 | | | |
| Keeping the high church in such repair as it is, costs on an average, per annum, 70l.; deduct for teinds appropriate for that purpose 50l. | - | - | - | - | 20 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Repairing church windows per contract 21l. 19s., paid by | - | - | - | - | 25 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Candle for churches 17s. 7d., cleaning church of St. Andrew 5l. | - | - | - | - | 5 | 10 | 0 | | | |
| Washing church linen 16s., brandy for the sacrament 15s. 2d., wine for ditto, 168 gallons, 55l., bread 12l. 18s., and setting of the tables 5s. | - | - | - | - | 69 | 14 | 2 | | | |
| Wine to the clergy 2 dozen per annum, to each of the fix is 12 dozen, | - | - | - | - | 12 | 12 | 0 | | | |
| Church officers, | - | - | - | - | 3 | 13 | 6 | | | |
| | | | | | <hr/> | | | 256 | 9 | 8 |
| The bailie of the high church yard for his bill of mortality, | - | - | - | - | L. 3 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Grammar school small expences 30s., books to boys 18l. 10s. | - | - | - | - | 20 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | | <hr/> | | | 23 | 0 | 0 |

Law Expences, viz.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|-------|---|---|---------|----|---|
| Agent in Edinburgh, about | - | - | - | - | L. 30 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| His law expences, about | - | - | - | - | 70 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | | <hr/> | | | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Agent in London for public business, L. 40 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| Law expences in Glasgow, about | - | - | - | - | 20 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Public expreeses, | - | - | - | - | 10 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| | | | | | <hr/> | | | 70 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | <hr/> | | | L. 5405 | 12 | 3 |

The valuation of the parishes in the counties of Lanark and Renfrew will enable the statistical as well as the ecclesiastical reader to form data for their extent, as well as climate and soil, together with the state of agriculture in these parts at the beginning of the 16th century. Since that period, the barony parish, from its vicinity to the city, wears a new and forced face on a barren soil.

LANARKSHIRE VALUATION.

| Parish of | Valuation. Scots. | Parish of | Valuation. Scots. |
|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| Dalserf, - | L. 3320 11 0 | Carluke, - | 6002 14 10 |
| Stonehouse, - | 2721 1 4 | Lanark, - | 4218 12 0 |
| Glasford, - | 2653 3 6 | Carstairs, - | 2150 0 0 |
| Avendale, - | 7650 0 0 | Carnwath, - | 4978 18 8 |
| Hamilton, - | 9377 0 0 | Libberton, - | 2501 8 8 |
| Blantyre, - | 1684 16 4 | Dunfyre, - | 1450 0 0 |
| Kilbryde, - | 7679 15 2 | Watston, - | 1233 0 0 |
| Cambuslang, - | 3235 17 4 | Dolphington, - | 850 0 0 |
| Rutherglen, - | 1200 0 0 | Biggar, - | 3323 7 4 |
| Carmichael, - | 1650 10 0 | Coulter, - | 1600 0 0 |
| Cathcart, - | 925 0 0 | Lamington, - | 2600 0 0 |
| Govan, - | 4695 1 2 | Crawford, - | 5814 6 8 |
| Barony of Glas- | | Lismahago, - | 9905 9 4 |
| gow, - | 13002 9 2 | Thankerton, - | 913 0 8 |
| Cadder, - | 6272 6 8 | Covington, - | 1333 0 0 |
| Old Monkland, - | 6480 19 8 | Pettinain, - | 1570 0 8 |
| New Monkland, - | 6822 8 4 | Crawfordjohn, - | 2360 6 8 |
| Shotts, - | 6558 0 0 | Roberton, - | 1033 0 0 |
| Bothwell, - | 7400 6 8 | Wistown, - | 1033 6 8 |
| Dalzell, - | 1232 19 0 | Symington, - | 838 0 0 |
| Cambusnethan, - | 5430 3 4 | Carmichael, - | 1333 6 8 |
| | | Douglas, - | 5100 9 10 |
| | <hr/> L. 100012 9 6 | | <hr/> L. 162142 18 2 |

| | | | | |
|--------------|---|-----------|---|---|
| Nether Ward, | - | L. 100012 | 9 | 6 |
| Upper Ward, | - | 62142 | 8 | 8 |

| | | |
|-----------|----|---|
| L. 162154 | 18 | 2 |
|-----------|----|---|

Which sum, in Sterling money, is L. 13512 : 18 : 2½

One month's cess is L. 257 : 0 : 7½ Sterling.

ANNALS OF GLASGOW.

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

IN 1623, when the wars of the Palatinate had deluged Germany with blood, Britain was at peace with all the world. Drummond of Hawthornden notices, that the blazing comet which had appeared the year before, had visited this island, not in the shape of a plague, as happened in 1348 (which carried off the third part of mankind), but had left such baleful influences in the air as to carry off at least one tenth of the inhabitants of this island. In his description of this calamity to a friend, he expresses himself in the following words: "The loss of many friends this season has estranged me from myself, and turned my mirth into mourning; what civil arms have performed in other kingdoms of Europe,

rope, a *still* mortality hath done in this. So many funerals, in many years, has not been seen as in this one. There are few bands of kindred, societies, acquaintance, and friendship, which by death are not broken here, without respect of age, vigour, rank or quality; and justly this mortality might claim the name of pestilence, if the dead were deprived of customary burial." (Drummond of Hawthornden's Letters, 1623.) Probably this might be one of the periods when Glasgow fell so far backwards in population.

CHURCHES.

St. Enoch's church, without the west port; St. John Baptist's chapel at the head of the Drygate; and St. Rook's, or Ralloch chapel, a little without the stable green port. There is no vestige of the building, but the yard is still conspicuous. In 1645, 1646, and 1666, when the plague was here, people of distinction who died of it were buried there.

TRADES HOSPITAL.

This house stands on the site of the manse of the rector of Marbottle, one of the prebends. It was
buil

built shortly after the reformation. Its first benefactor was the worthy Mr. John Howie, minister of Cambuslang, who was pulled out of the pulpit of the cathedral (1581) by Sir Matthew Stewart of Minto, provost, to make room for Robert Montgomery the new bishop. He left them 1000 merks.

James Govan, merchant, left them 5375l. Scots.

James Thomson, a tanner, 12,000 merks.

James Pettigrew, 120l. Sterling.

James Muirhead, 500 merks.

HUTCHISON'S HOSPITAL

Was founded and endowed by George Hutchison of Lamhill, and Thomas his brother; the first was a writer in Glasgow, and the latter a preacher. It is a handsome building of ashler work, and was intended to be built courtways, but only two sides of the court is finished. The original intention of the donors, was the supporting of twelve old decrepit men, and teaching twelve boys to read English. This institution, with many additions, has, under the prudent management of the magistrates, ministers, and council, the patrons, swelled to an extent not to be equalled by any thing of the kind in this country. That charity now extends its benign influence

fluence to more than a hundred distressed families, who had seen better days, and are now fallen into the vale of poverty and old age. Considering the rank of the donors, the mortification was princely, viz. Three lands of houses, back and fore, lying within the old west port of this burgh; the lands of Long Croft, lying on the north side of the Trongate, and south side of the Rottenrow road. The patrons were directed to build a perfect hospital on the south side of the croft, as it now stands, on the north side of the Trongate, for entertainment of twelve poor aged and decrepit men. The building and spire, when finished, cost 1781l. 13s. 8d. Sterling. The money for building and supporting this hospital was twenty thousand merks Scots, nine thousand of which was in the hands of the Earl of Abercorn, nine thousand the Earl of Wigton, and two thousand in the hands of Robert Fergushill of that ilk. The will was dated at Glasgow 16th December 1639; and on the 14th July 1641, Thomas his brother eiks, dotes, and mortifies, ten thousand five hundred merks, and a barn adjoining to the hospital, on the site of which the patrons were to build an house for the lodging and educating twelve boys, where they were to be fed and clothed, with a master to instruct and oversee them, and women

men to make their meat ready, wash their clothes, and keep them and the house cleanly. In a codicil to this will, he farther eiks twenty thousand two hundred merks; in another he eiks, for the better support of the twelve men and twelve boys, ten thousand merks.

Mr. James Blair, merchant in Glasgow, mortifies to this charity twelve thousand merks, by his will dated 21st January 1710.

Sir John Scott of Scottstarbet, a Lord of Session, mortified 20l. Sterling annually, for ever, to this charity, to put four boys apprentices to the trades they should choose.

Mitchell's mortification.—Mr. William Mitchell, born in this city, became a merchant in London, where he acquired a fortune and died. By his will, dated 25th December 1729, he eiked two thousand pounds Sterling to this charity. This fund is now increased to 125l. per annum. John Orr, Esq. town clerk, is patron.

In the last age Glasgow had acquired great wealth by sugar refining, and the distillery of Scottish brandy from melasses. These were brought coastwise from

from Bristol. About this time there was a regiment stationed in St. Kitts, commanded by Colonel William M'Dowall, a younger brother of the family of Garthland. He married a very rich heiress, and the Major, James Milliken, Esq. married Mary Steven her mother, who also had a large estate in her own right. These gentlemen brought home their wives. The former acquired the estate of Castlesemple, and the latter the estate of Johnstoun, which he called Milliken. They imported the produce of their West India estates at Port Glasgow, and formed the house of Messrs. Alexander Houstoun and Company. Since that period, Glasgow acquired, and continues to support, her share of the West India commerce.

1731.

Thread making was begun here about this time; good saddlery by Mr. Whytlaw in 1735. The manufactory of check and check handkerchiefs was brought from Manchester; and about this time the Glasgow fabric was become superior to Manchester. Previous to this, they were famous for the manufactory of women's red and tartan plaids. In the last they were very happy in arranging the colours and shade, in which the people of Norwich attempted to rival them, but without success. Without any exertion,

tion, fashion in a short space did the business. The cloak of English superfine cloth drove out the plaid. Great exertions had been made to establish a linen manufactory after the Dutch fabric, but did not succeed. The quality was good, but the price high; it could not therefore meet the Irish linen at market.

1765.

Considerable companies began to establish the manufactory of French lawns and cambrics, made of French yarn. A duty on that manufactory of a foreign fabric enabled them to move forward with tolerable success; and the operative weavers acquired skill and address in the management of fine yarn, which just served as a necessary improvement, preparatory to the introduction of muslin in 1779.

1775.

The American trade had all along been carried on with great spirit and success. The strength of the monied interest of the west of Scotland was embarked in it. The imports in Clyde, from Virginia and Maryland, was equal to half a million Sterling. Forty thousand hogheads of tobacco were annually brought in Clyde shipping, which carried them again to all the markets of Europe. Weekly arrivals,
with

with cargoes from the provinces, so facilitated the intercourse, they seemed to be at no distance. The factors appeared to be as much under the eye of their employers at Glasgow, as the storekeepers were under them in the colonies. The concerned surely had a right to think themselves in the career of prosperity, but all their hopes were blasted by the American war.

1790.

July 7.—The first mail coach arrived in Glasgow from London, by the way of Carlisle, and set out from the Saracen's head inn the same day. They perform the journey in about sixty-three hours, with four horses, coachman, and a guard, armed with blunderbusses and pistols.

September 6.—Died Mr. James Coulter, an opulent citizen of this place, who by will left from eight to ten thousand merks Scots for benevolent purposes. Among other legacies, he bequeathed 200l. for the institution of a society after the model of the Humane Society of London; the object of which is, to recover those who are apparently dead, from having been some time under water, from having been exposed to foul air, to intense cold, or to other

other causes, capable of suspending life without destroying it. The want of such a society has been much regretted, because of the numbers drowned annually near Glasgow, hardly one of whom has been brought to life; whereas, in England, since the commencement of that society, above fifteen hundred people, all of them apparently dead, have been restored to life. The importance of the object, and the success of the society, recommended it to the King, who, with a patriotism becoming the father of a great people, declared himself its patron. The chief people throughout England imitated the example of their sovereign; and an example to the British nation will, it is hoped, not be lost on the citizens of Glasgow. The directors are under the faculty of physicians and surgeons.

1790.

August 16.—The foundation stone of a hall for the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons in Glasgow, was laid in St. Enoch's Square, after an elegant plan of Mr. John Craig architect. The room upon the second and upper flat is in length and breadth, within the walls, 43 feet by 24, and in height 19 feet.

MILLAR'S CHARITY.

October 16,—Died Mr. Archibald Millar merchant in Glasgow, who bequeathed almost his whole estate, of about 7000*l.* Sterling, to certain trustees and governors, by whom the revenue is to be applied, for clothing and educating of girls, the children of indigent parents. These girls may be continued in school for two, three, four, or five years, during which time they may be taught reading, writing, arithmetic, needle-work, and knitting; and, above all, they are to be instructed in the precepts of religion, and formed to the habits of piety and rectitude; or, if such education is begun, it may be completed by this charity. A superior class are to be better clothed, and taught such other useful branches of education as will qualify them for acting with propriety and comfort in a higher station. The ministers of the established church are trustees for uniting the funds, together with the principal and professor of divinity in the university; and a person, chosen annually by each of the kirk sessions, is appointed governor of the charity.

1791.

STIRLING'S LIBRARY.

January 18,—Died Mr. Walter Stirling. He left by will 1000*l.* Sterling, his house in Millar's Street, and his share in the Tontine society, for endowing and supporting a public library for the use of the inhabitants of Glasgow, with his own collection of books, above seven hundred volumes. The Reverend Mr. William Taylor, minister of St. Enoch's church, is librarian, with a salary of 30*l.* per annum. A seal of cause was obtained from the magistrates and council of Glasgow, constituting the directors a body corporate. A subscription of three guineas entitles the subscriber to the use of the library, and to take out books during his life. The money is laid out in the purchase of books. The library is now removed to the ground storey of Surgeon's Hall, St. Enoch's Street.

Mr. Glasford's house and garden, consisting of fifteen thousand square yards, was sold for 9850*l.*, in order to open Great Glasford Street. This house was formerly Mr. Campbell of Shawfield's, who had his furniture destroyed by a mob in 1725, which cost the community 9000*l.* It was after-

wards acquired by William M'Dowall, Esq. of Castlesemple, and by him sold to John Glasford of Dougalston, for seventeen hundred guineas. After laying off a street of thirty-six feet for carriageway, and twelve feet pavement on each side, it is said the last purchaser sold the steadings at a considerable profit. Among the many, the opening of this street is the greatest improvement on the city since the opening of King's Street and Candlerigs in the year 1721. It connects the buildings on the Ramshorn grounds with the Trongate; for previous to this, in 1787, St. George's Square was begun, Ingram Street opened, George's Street and Duke's Street, John's Street, Glasford Street, Cochrane Street, Pitt Street, Frederick Street, Brunswick Street, Hutchison Street, and Wilson Street, which terminates in Glasford Street on the west, and Bell's Wynd on the east, had all been opened, and partly built, in a very elegant style, where all the orders of architecture are displayed, blended with one another, in such a manner that the connoisseur, in some cases, is agreeably surpris'd with a combination of the whole in the front of one building.

BILL OF MORTALITY,

*From a Register of the Dead kept by authority of
the Magistrates.*

| | | | |
|-------|---|-------|------|
| 1773, | The number interred in the cemeteries under their jurisdiction amounted to | - | 1319 |
| 1774, | The number in the city, | - | 1200 |
| | Gorbals, | - | 149 |
| | | <hr/> | 1349 |
| 1775, | The city, | - | 1163 |
| | Gorbals, | - | 160 |
| | | <hr/> | 1323 |
| 1776, | The city, | - | 1145 |
| | Gorbals, | - | 163 |
| | Anderston, | - | 113 |
| | | <hr/> | 1421 |
| 1777, | In the city, | - | 1298 |
| | Gorbals, | - | 177 |
| | Anderston, | - | 98 |
| | | <hr/> | 1573 |
| 1783, | In the city, | - | 1183 |
| | Gorbals, | - | 185 |
| | Anderston, | - | 151 |
| | | <hr/> | 1519 |

1784, In

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|------|------|
| 1784, In the city died, males | - | 740 | |
| _____ females, | - | 740 | |
| Gorbals, males, | - | 97 | |
| _____ females, | - | 85 | |
| Hospital, | - | 49 | |
| Anderston, | - | 146 | |
| | | | 1857 |
| 1785, In the city, | - | 1450 | |
| Gorbals, | - | 161 | |
| Anderston, | - | 139 | |
| | | | 1750 |
| 1786, In the city, | - | 1540 | |
| Gorbals, | - | 198 | |
| Anderston, | - | 140 | |
| | | | 1878 |
| 1787, In the city, | - | 1548 | |
| Gorbals, | - | 211 | |
| Anderston, | - | 169 | |
| | | | 1928 |
| 1788, In the city and Gorbals, | - | 1766 | |
| Anderston, | - | 204 | |
| | | | 1970 |
| 1789, In the city, | - | 1371 | |
| Gorbals, | - | 209 | |
| | | | |
| Carry over 1580 | | | |

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|-------|------|
| | Brought over | 1580 | |
| Anderston, | - | 198 | |
| Calton (a new burying ground), | - | 225 | |
| | | <hr/> | 2003 |
| 1790, In the city, | - | 1430 | |
| Gorbals, | - | 171 | |
| Anderston, | - | 186 | |
| Calton, | - | 292 | |
| | | <hr/> | 2079 |
| 1791, In the city, | - | 1508 | |
| Besides the hospital, | - | 43 | |
| Gorbals, | - | 361 | |
| Calton, | - | 319 | |
| Anderston, | - | 248 | |
| | | <hr/> | 2479 |

The places of interment in the city being within the jurisdiction of the magistrates, by their orders the registrators of the dead keep a particular account of the diseases which are supposed to be the causes of their death. The following arrangement for last year will give a tolerable idea of the longevity of the inhabitants, and of the prevalence of the diseases that are the causes of their dissolution.

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Died in January, - | 69 | 56 | 125 |
| February, - | 64 | 52 | 116 |
| March, - | 49 | 67 | 116 |
| April, - | 59 | 58 | 117 |
| May, - | 59 | 55 | 114 |
| June, - | 51 | 61 | 112 |
| July, - | 46 | 37 | 83 |
| August, - | 65 | 73 | 138 |
| September, | 79 | 71 | 150 |
| October, | 74 | 70 | 144 |
| November, | 74 | 58 | 132 |
| December, | 70 | 91 | 161 |
| | <hr/> 759 | <hr/> 749 | <hr/> 1508 |

Whereof have died,

| | | | |
|-----------------------|---|---|-------|
| Under 2 years of age, | - | - | 694 |
| From 2 to 5, | - | - | 226 |
| 5 to 10, | - | - | 48 |
| 10 to 20, | - | - | 43 |
| 20 to 30, | - | - | 73 |
| 30 to 40, | - | - | 57 |
| 40 to 50, | - | - | 71 |
| 50 to 60, | - | - | 79 |
| 60 to 70, | - | - | 92 |
| | | | <hr/> |

Carry over 1383

| | | |
|--------------------|--------------|------|
| | Brought over | 1383 |
| From 70 to 80, one | - | 91 |
| 80 to 90, one | - | 26 |
| 90 to 100, one | - | 8 |
| | Total, | 1508 |

Who died of the following Diseases:

| | | | |
|--------------|----------|--------------------|-------------|
| Abortive, | 60 | Brought up | 885 |
| Aged, | 151 | Iliac passion, | 2 |
| Asthma, | 62 | Inflammation, | 3 |
| Apoplexy, | 1 | Lethargy, | 1 |
| Bowel hive, | 101 | Measles, | 4 |
| Burnt, | 1 | Palsy, | 7 |
| Casualties, | 19 | Rheumatism, | 2 |
| Childbed, | 15 | Rickets, | 3 |
| Chincough, | 69 | Running sores, | 1 |
| Colic, | 1 | Rupture, | 1 |
| Consumption, | 274 | Smallpox, | 403 |
| Convulsions, | 3 | Stopping, | 69 |
| Cramp, | 8 | Sore throat, | 20 |
| Dropfy, | 3 | Swellings, | 7 |
| Fever, | 102 | Teething, | 71 |
| Flux, | 11 | Tympany, | 1 |
| Gravel, | 3 | Vomiting, | 2 |
| Jaundice, | 1 | Water in the head, | 26 |
| | Carry up | 885 | Total, 1508 |

The following calculation is brought in a comparative view of the proportion of the inhabitants that

that die annually in the cities after mentioned, viz. Vienna, one in $19\frac{1}{2}$; London, one in 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ ths; Berlin, one in $26\frac{1}{2}$; Liverpool, one in 27 $\frac{7}{10}$ ths; Manchester, one in 28; Edinburgh, one in 30; Glasgow, one in 32. In Vienna, one half die under two years of age; in Berlin, one half under three; London, one half under 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ ths, and three fourths of all under five years of age; in Manchester and Norwich, one half under five years of age, and in Nottingham one half under ten. When the plague was in London in the years 1664 and 1665, ten thousand people died in the week, and when about the height sometimes fourteen thousand. In Paris, one fifth of the children born there are sent to the Foundling Hospital, and one third of the people die in the hospital. According to Dr. Adam Smith, the inhabitants of the world double in five hundred years.

THE MAGISTRACY OF GLASGOW

Begins with the family of the Stewarts of Minto, about the middle of the 15th century, as provosts of the bishops. This family continued in the nominal government of the city until after their ruin. They, in the beginning of the 17th century, were
succeeded

succeeded by Sir George Elphinston, the school-fellow of his prince James VI., under his learned preceptor George Buchanan. In the year 1605, we find Sir George, after running for the honours of the state, Lord Justice Clerk, Privy Counsellor to his Sovereign, Provost of Glasgow, Member of Parliament for the city, and Lord of the Gorbals of Glasgow.

Sir Robert Douglas of Blackerston, his successor in property by purchase, is found our temporal lord when meeting the illustrious Marquis of Montrose after the celebrated battle of Kilsyth, inviting him to spend at Glasgow a few days with his army. To fill up a blank of about twenty years, which we find under the management of a bewildered race of men, who governed both church and state, we proceed to the effects of the restoration. Charles II. in a few years sends down his brother James, afterwards James II. and VII. of Scotland, who, with his family, keeps a splendid court, with all the decorations of Majesty belonging to our ancient princes, in Holyrood House. In those times he was often in the practice of making excursions to Glasgow, where he used to take up his quarters with Provost Bell. It was among the last of these journeys that we find the prince condescending to nominate a deacon of

the weavers in Glasgow, without election, as use was, and is to this day. The revolution changed the face of affairs in the empire, as well as in our city of Glasgow, where we find a change in the administration. The Bells are succeeded in government, nominally, under the family of Campbell of Shawfield, whose provosts succeeding one another by political election and rotation, under the description of a family of the name of Montgomery of Preston, joined with a Provost Aird and Anderson, all of whom we find members of parliament after the union, and receiving their salaries at the end of every season. When this junto of counsellors had gone the way of all living, they were succeeded by the Murdochs, who, with the junction of Andrew Cochran, our hero in 1745 and 1746, kept the management in their hands till 1768, when George Murdoch, provost, laid the foundation stone of the new bridge. This fabric is at last found to be of use, after the feuing of the lands of Tradestown in 1792 and 1793.

This premature exertion, among others, as well as the interference of the family of Argyle. At their coming in, Shawfield went out with his friends and managers in the council, to make way for a new set

of

of leaders. At the head of one of them, was John Glasford of Dougallston; at the head of the other, Alexander Spiers of Elderfly. They were both eminent merchants, and at the head of the commerce of Glasgow, both principally and collaterally.

They, without meddling with the government of the city during the course of twenty years, contrived to have one of their partners elected Lord Provost alternately. During this period, Lord Frederick Campbell, who had assumed the titular lordship of Glasgow, and raised himself into notice on her slips, from political motives found it necessary to lay down his charge at Glasgow, and march to the hills of Lennoxshire, and combat the house of Montrose, our ancient lords of Glasgow, for the knight-hood of Dumbartonshire, as member of parliament, in place of our district of burghs. When he laid down his charge, before he went into the country, a candidate for knight of the shire of Dumbarton, he, by recommendation, foisted in as his successor Mr. Crawford of Auchinames, as member. His government was of no long standing. It was about this period, when the progress of commerce and the arts had produced a very considerable change in the minds of men of thinking, that a singular character,

Patrick

Patrick Colquhoun, stepped into the magistracy, and, in consequence of the long illness and death of his predecessor, filled the Provost's chair four years. We proceed in our account of his administration, which begins with sundry well judged projects for the interests of commerce. Glasgow, though a great maritime city, stands in an insular situation. The bounty goods are packed in separate boxes for that purpose, with all the taste and propriety of a London calendar man. After this mode of package is performed, the goods are gabarted down the Clyde, at a risk till of late little thought of, and of course not under the description of insurance. On the arrival of these gabarts from the Broomielaw, at the ports of Greenock and Port Glasgow, in consequence of our laws concerning the customs, the bounty boxes were carried to the shades of the King's scales for examination, by land waiters and porters, possessed of little skill, and very scanty information. Pieces of linen, value 2s. 6d. per yard, were driven into the bounty boxes by the force of the porter with the mallet.

Until this period, our goods went to market under every disadvantage. When exposed to sale at a price, they did not command the respect that was
even

even paid to German goods, being so hammered and abused in terms of law. Our hero, who we will see, by his indefatigable industry, found himself equal to any thing, began with a well formed project for removing the influence of feudal interference in the government of the city. For this purpose, the chamber of commerce is formed, and authorised by royal charter. The scheme of a coffee room is projected on the principles of a tontine, and brought to a bearing in a style superior to any thing of the kind that we have seen in the three capitals of the empire.

About this period, 1786 and 1787, government restored the estates to the heirs of the chieftans who had followed the fortunes of the enterprising Charles Edward in 1745 and 1746, by payment of the property for a purchase paid in conformity to the rent roll of that age. Out of this sum, government appropriated 50,000*l.* toward the completion of the grand canal between the Forth and Clyde, and in perfecting the inland navigation between the German and Atlantic Ocean. The western reach, by the rapid falls from the centre, rendered the operation a very difficult task. Provost

Colquhoun

Colquhoun became manager. He had the address to finish this business in less than four years, at less expence than the gradual eastern reach, which took upwards of twenty years in finishing. The wages of the labourer in this period were about double the sum of what was paid by the contractors on the eastern reach. From the effect we proceed to the cause. In the eastern reach we hear of nothing but bungling contractors fighting with bungling superintendants, and these going to law with the contractors. Here we open a new scene. This business, on the western reach, was conducted with propriety and in peace. In conclusion, the western reach was wrought on the depth of eight feet, the eastern was on the scale of seven; but before the opening of the navigation, and with less than three months interruption of intercourse, the draught of water of the eastern reach, by raising banks to eight feet, and at a very trifling expence, became equal to that on the west. Here we present our readers with a table of the goods brought westward, and of those sent eastward, from and to the Old Bason, and of Port Dundas, on the Hundred Acre Hill, one hundred and sixty feet above the level of the sea, from the years 1789 and 1795 inclusive; from which our

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commercial

commercial reader will probably be enabled to form an opinion of the wants and the superfluities afforded to society from the commerce and manufactures of Glasgow, and of the towns of Paisley, Greenock, and Port Glasgow.

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Table,

Table of Goods carried from Hamilton Hill Bafon in the years 1789—1792, and from Port Dundas in the years 1793—1795.

| Species of Goods. | Four years at H. Hill. | | | | Three years P. Dun. | | | Tons |
|-----------------------|------------------------|------|------|------|---------------------|------|------|------|
| | 1789 | 1790 | 1791 | 1792 | 1793 | 1794 | 1795 | |
| Oats, - | 193 | 174 | 140 | 63 | 237 | 44 | 86 | 133 |
| Wheat, - - | 53 | | | | | 60 | | 16 |
| Barley, - | 20 | | | 118 | 12 | | | 21 |
| Oatmeal and malt, | 34 | 31 | | | 62 | | 623 | 107 |
| Mahogany, - | 79 | 113 | 151 | 156 | 228 | 42 | 110 | 125 |
| Molasses, - | | | 19 | 22 | | | | 5 |
| Logwood, - | 41 | | | 14 | | | | 8 |
| Tallow and soap, | | | | | 40 | | 158 | 28 |
| Scots marble, - | | | 33 | | | | | 4 |
| Sugar, - | 833 | 589 | 145 | 217 | 18 | 177 | 164 | 306 |
| Shot and cannon, | | | 80 | 69 | 273 | 1863 | 1569 | 547 |
| Goods, - - | 297 | 320 | 826 | 956 | 817 | 702 | | 559 |
| Soaper's waste, - | 363 | 121 | 248 | 617 | 134 | | | 211 |
| Beer and porter, - | 120 | 115 | 111 | 113 | 105 | 138 | 64 | 109 |
| Herrings, - | 53 | 46 | 199 | 90 | 33 | | | 60 |
| Beef and pork, - | 202 | 181 | 9 | | | | 83 | 67 |
| Hides, - | 228 | 116 | 66 | 52 | 62 | | 25 | 78 |
| Lead, - | 139 | 27 | 83 | | | | | 37 |
| Kelp, - | 94 | | | 42 | | | | 19 |
| Rum and wine, - | 46 | 83 | 54 | 65 | 79 | | 30 | 51 |
| Tobacco, - | 27 | 54 | 46 | 33 | 27 | | 2 | 27 |
| Cotton wool, - | 58 | 56 | 24 | 80 | 37 | 21 | | 39 |
| Cudbear, - | | 48 | 20 | 13 | | | | 12 |
| Dye-stuffs, - | 82 | | 14 | | | | | 13 |
| Glass and stone ware, | 39 | 22 | | | | | | 8 |
| American ashes, - | 58 | 48 | 22 | 107 | 20 | | 63 | 47 |
| Flaxseed, - | 74 | | 20 | | | | 11 | 17 |
| Rice, - | 17 | 8 | | | | | | 3 |
| Pig iron, - | 910 | 1187 | 619 | 323 | 347 | 570 | 1125 | 725 |
| Cast iron and nails, | 53 | 77 | 21 | | 5 | | | 22 |
| Bottles, - | 23 | 90 | | | | | | 113 |
| Passengers, - | 1770 | 1267 | 1159 | 909 | 1473 | 2308 | 2242 | 1589 |
| Coal, - | | | | | 499 | 285 | 381 | |
| Empty casks, - | | | | | 32 | 137 | 48 | 166 |
| Salt, - | | | | | | 53 | | |
| Slates, - | | | | | | 49 | | |
| Potatoes, - | | | | | | | 134 | |
| Cordage, - | | | | | | | 4 | |

Table of Goods carried from Grangemouth to the West Basin of the Canal at Hamilton Hill, in the years 1789—1792, and to Port Dundas in 1793—1795.

| Species of Goods. | West Basin. | | | | Port Dundas. | | | Average of years. | Bolls. |
|---|-------------|------|------|------|--------------|------|------|-------------------|----------|
| | 1789 | 1790 | 1791 | 1792 | 1793 | 1794 | 1795 | | |
| | Tons | Tons | Tons | Tons | Tons | Tons | Tons | | |
| Wheat, - | 1765 | 4107 | 5414 | 4930 | 3722 | 6339 | 3405 | 4197 | 49170 |
| Barley, - | 5142 | 7230 | 8745 | 9756 | 7907 | 5744 | 4650 | 7024 | 56192 |
| Flour, - | 1023 | 1662 | 6142 | 1200 | 848 | 532 | 259 | 1666 | 26656 |
| Pease and beans, - | 1482 | 1317 | 2246 | 1542 | 947 | 70 | 717 | 1188 | 10692 |
| Oats, - | 2192 | 595 | 2121 | 687 | 1605 | 1244 | 431 | 1269 | 12690 |
| Malt, - | 565 | 284 | | 654 | 200 | 272 | 202 | 311 | 3265 |
| Oatmeal, - | 89 | 109 | 8307 | 16 | 209 | | 99 | 502 | 8032 |
| | | | | | | | | | 166697 |
| | | | | | | | | | S. Feet. |
| Logs of timber, - | 3622 | 4180 | 8307 | 7329 | 3274 | 2696 | 2944 | 4618 | 230900 |
| Deals, - | 4576 | 4132 | 8490 | 8864 | 4753 | 3311 | 2934 | 5294 | 211760 |
| | | | | | | | | | Cwt. |
| Bar iron, - | 1018 | 1114 | 1042 | 887 | 487 | 724 | 200 | 781 | 15620 |
| Wrought iron and steel, - | 100 | 69 | 51 | 249 | | 62 | 118 | 86 | 1720 |
| Cast iron & pig do. - | 841 | 1063 | 550 | 262 | 717 | 449 | 52 | 562 | 11240 |
| Hemp, - | 145 | 170 | | 137 | 43 | 63 | 45 | 86 | 1720 |
| Goods, - | 1617 | 2054 | 4490 | 4450 | 3274 | 5036 | 3473 | 4349 | 86980 |
| Bale goods, - | 800 | 542 | 213 | 4500 | | | | | |
| Athes, - | 212 | 320 | 88 | 118 | 213 | | 163 | 150 | 3000 |
| Tallow, - | 521 | 518 | 353 | 388 | 210 | 514 | 548 | 436 | 8720 |
| Oil, - | 152 | 185 | 66 | 72 | 7 | | 35 | 73 | |
| Madder and dye stuffs, - | 409 | 110 | 184 | 193 | 12 | | 25 | 133 | 2660 |
| Whisky, - | 332 | 293 | 430 | 623 | 537 | 669 | 475 | 479 | |
| Oak bark, - | | 156 | 102 | 349 | 15 | 228 | 76 | 132 | 2640 |
| Rum and wine, - | | | 50 | 47 | | | 15 | 16 | |
| Flaxseed, - | | | 56 | | | | 16 | 10 | |
| Lime unslacked, - | | | 2049 | 3068 | 48 | | | 737 | 18425 |
| Rock moss, - | | | 76 | 113 | 290 | | | 68 | 1360 |
| Salt, - | | | | 168 | 121 | 188 | 282 | 108 | 2160 |
| Vitriol, - | | | | 102 | 69 | 80 | 42 | 41 | 820 |
| Whitening, - | | | | 200 | 186 | 197 | 226 | 115 | 2300 |
| Passengers by 3 tract-boats belonging to the Company, - | 2038 | 1439 | 1330 | 1084 | 1572 | 2555 | 2423 | 1777 | |

Referring to the foregoing table, and looking back to 1754, when we had no turnpike roads, when the conveyance of almost every commodity was on horseback, and presuming the population in its present state, 1795, take average of what we have necessarily from the eastern shore, the removal would have required annually 2800 horses, two to a man is 1400; take the consumption of corn at 10 bolls, the men at 3 bolls each, equal to 32,200 bolls per annum. In 1755, opens a free communication for carts, and the decline of pack and bell horses. Taking the single cart load at 10 cwt., our cattle being then of a small breed, two journeys in the week requires 200 horses and 100 men; their maintenance, as above, 2300 bolls. The present imports at Dundas are upwards of 3400 bolls, which, with the daily tract boats, employ about 40 horses, besides those on the eastern and western navigation.

AGRICULTURE.

In our account of the progress of manners and the arts, we shall have occasion to notice, that the heath or heather, and the rush, were the only evergreens produced by nature in Britain; that the furze or whin was an exotic, imported in the seed by James IV. in the beginning of the sixteenth century; and by following up the act of James I. he caused part of the lands belonging to the knights templars in Scotland, then forfeited to the crown, to be sown with whins, as winter fodder for horses. It was James I. that imported the seed of broom; the first requires a rich soil, the latter a dry and sandy bottom: hence the whin moor, and broom know, in almost every parish of the Lowlands. We have also seen, that the consequences of the reformation were fatal to the taste of all ranks; the barons, though unruly, had been kept within the bounds of decency by the influence of the Roman clergy; and that the war which King Henry VIII. had begun in the government of the queen regent, Mary of Guise, had depopulated and swept away the appearance of every exertion of our sovereigns and the barons, for the improvement of the country, to the southward of the Forth and the Clyde, from the
accession

accession of the house of Stewart to the throne, to the period we are now speaking of. All the efforts of James I. and VI., a lover of peace, were unequal to the recreation of the exertions of his royal ancestors, who were eminent patrons of the arts, though living and reigning in a dark and boisterous period. Upon this head we trust that ample justice will be paid to their memories, so long forgotten, when Mr. Heron publishes the third volume of his History of Scotland.

The attempts of Charles I. for the restoration of the arts and commerce of his country, were rendered abortive by the civil wars. The building of fortifications, in the shape of chains on the country, by Oliver Cromwell, created a temporary circulation of money in the country. After the restoration of Charles II. religion became the *civil* watchword of the day, and the legislature lost sight of every thing but the very thing they should have avoided, the ruin and destruction of their neighbours, and the acquiring of their property. King William did not mend the matter: He, with one stroke of his pen, to appearance pronounced the final doom of Scotland, in the destruction of the Scots African Company, at their settlement on the Isthmus of Darien.

In

In the reign of Queen Anne, the disease of mischief went over with her armies to Flanders. She had the felicity, however, of making an union, which we trust will never be broken. It totally changed the face of affairs with every description of Scotchmen. The farmer continued in the same state of listless inactivity as his ancestors had been in at the beginning of the preceding century. The year 1715 contributed to drive them backward at least an age; and the unsuccessful scramble of Charles Edward, who, at the head of three thousand Highland herds, made the throne of our empire tremble in 1745, operated in the same description in point of depression of the human mind.

In 1748, when the feudal jurisdictions were purchased by government, the prices paid for these rights served to relieve the nobility of some encumbrances, and the circulation of the cash served as a spring to industry.

In consequence of the rents of the estates forfeited in 1715, in the year 1745 being doubled, in our account of the effects of these causes we confine ourselves to the neighbourhood of Glasgow; noticing, that at this period, 1740, the Kilsyth estate, then

then the property of the York Building Company, was let on new leases of three nineteens. At that period, the ridge was gathered to the top, and the fur left bare of soil; in so much, that the seed was lost on the sides, which in harvest were hardly worth the gathering, and the baulks left between the ridges were twice their breadth, partly covered with stones thrown from the ridges to make way for the plough. In a few years, in consequence of the tenure of the leases, these stones were removed, and became the materials of park dikes, enclosing the land in certain portions. The baulks were ploughed up, and for many years yielded luxuriant crops, without the assistance of manure. In effecting this, the farmer found it a hard struggle. Some of them saw nothing but ruin before them; they had done more than they were able. The little wealth that had been hoarded up in the chest was now again in the ground, from whence it came; but they had neither ability nor patience to wait for its grateful, slow, but sure return. At this critical period, Robert Graham, who had resided long in England, and seen with pleasure the happy effects of the cultivation of the potato in Lancashire, on his return to his own country and parish of Kilsyth, took a farm called Neilstoun about 1740, and formed the project of monopolising

monopolising the culture of this valuable bread root, laying great stress on the secret of cutting a root from every eye. He took a number of young labourers into employ, and bound them by indentures for five years, in which they were bound to secrecy. They made out their time; but forgetting the covenant made with their master, which was now no longer binding, two of them set out for Dundee. Others, under the patronage of the great and good Earl of Findlater, went to Banffshire. They took ground at so much per acre, dunged, ploughed, and harrowed, in terms of their mode of planting; then taking the management of their own business, in the same manner as the flax boors of Flanders, they were constantly at the head of their business, from the time they began to cut the seeds until the proceeds of their labour were converted into money at the market. Thus we see the culture of this root, begun on a plan in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, has been diffused over the east and north of Scotland, to the great benefit of the farmer, the enjoyment of the rich, and the subsistence of the mechanic, the labourer, and the poor. In like manner, this mode of planting made its progress to the west. One of these apprentices came to Renfrewshire, and began his operations on a farm of the estate of Elderly,

Elderfly, the patrimonial inheritance of the great Sir William Wallace. The soil favoured his exertions, and the town of Paisley became a market for his potatoes, which he could never overstock. Every farmer in the neighbourhood availed himself of what he saw, and thus the culture became general.

We now return to the progress of rearing this plant in the vicinity of Glasgow. On the north side of the Clyde, the ground comes far beneath the account we gave of the Kilsyth estate, about six miles to the northward. Before the turnpike roads were completed in 1756, the surface of the country was truly descriptive of the name of Glasgow, *heather gray, broom cow*. Where the plough had not penetrated the baulks between the ridges, they were mostly covered with heath, broom, or whins, growing among stones. It was so late as the period we are now speaking of, that Glasgow was supplied with potatoes, by water, from Cantyre. The inhabitants of that peninsula being mostly fishers, it facilitated their intercourse with Ireland, where the potato had been planted by the English settlers in the reign of James I., and unknown to the Irish of the pale at the massacre in the time of Charles I. The potato escaped their fury when they burnt the
corn

corn on the foot, and became the means of saving the lives of many during the winter. The frequent intercourse between the people of Galloway and those of Ireland, made the potato a natural plant with them in the preceding century. The face of the Lower Galloway is entirely changed within these thirty years, and now bids fair for becoming the carse of Scotland. This wonderful change has been effected by the force of money, art, and example. The marl, the shell with which her lakes and shores are filled, with inexhaustible mines, enriches the surface, and changes its nature. The proprietors of waste lands in the neighbourhood of small boroughs were long ago in the practice of encouraging the townsmen to plant on a plot, perhaps of an acre of ground, not worth the looking after; they were to clear and dung it, and have the produce of it free for three years. At the expiration of this gratis tenure, he gave them a new one on the same terms, immediately beyond their neighbour's, who had followed his successful example. Thus removing alternately beyond one another, they are cultivating the proprietor's land about four miles eastward; and the progress of departure being slow, became imperceptible. Meantime, the proprietor began and continued to enclose his new ground, so well pulverised,

as the people were removed. To him who knew the ground at a former period, and now sees the face it wears, it has the appearance of enchantment. The bottoms of the hills, though inaccessible to the plough, does not escape the spade; and though beyond the reach of the horse with the creels on his sides, filled with dung, in the shape of the ancient carrier, yet the cottager, to his shame be it spoken, puts the creel on the shoulders of the wife of his bosom, loads her without reluctance on the dung-hill, where he stands at his ease till she returns from the projected plantation disburdened of her load. People of the same rank, in every country, meet in the like description of manners. In the east and north-east coast of Scotland, the fishers wives bear the burden: they are short in stature, and cramped in their shape, by heavy burdens. The women of the lower class, in the Lower Galloway, by this hard labour in cultivating the potato, on which they and their children subsist for nine months of the year, are lean, meagre in their countenances, with a projecting belly like the ladies in Italy, who support state by living on salads. This useful bread root, which has been the means of changing the face of many thousand acres of uncultivated land, is the only profitable plant that ever was brought from the New
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to the Old World; every other produce of that country, discovered by the irresistible curiosity and boundless enterprize of restless man, about two centuries before the Europeans were sufficiently civilized to intrude, with decency of manners, on an innocent people, the aboriginal inhabitants.

Tobacco undergoes a fever on the voyage home; rice, wheat, &c. is eaten up by the weevil on the voyage, and deer-skins by the worms. Sir Walter Raleigh brought the potato from the mountains of Peru, where it is cultivated in the hill manner of hoeing, and comes to maturity at the depth of two feet from the surface of the hillock artificially reared in the course of hoeing. In England this mode of culture was not attended to; being reared too nigh the surface, the juices were of an unwholesome quality, and the cultivation of them was forbidden. It ceased, and had almost died in England; but this proclamation did not extend to Ireland with the English settlers. The faculty, however, discovered that this root was friendly to fecundity; and it is said that the English members of parliament, at the end of a session, were in the practice of buying a few from the apothecary, to carry home to their wives. Whatever truth may be in this tradition, certain it is, that in every town of every province in
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the empire, the traveller is sure to meet people from Galloway as well as Ireland. The kidney potato comes from the original root.

About the time this proclamation was issued, King James I. wrote a book against the use of tobacco, and forbade the cultivation of it in his European dominions, for political reasons respecting the revenue, as well as his utter abhorrence against the weed itself. He entitled his book the *Blasphemy*, alluding to the smoke issuing from the pipe, and maintained that this plant was pernicious to all creatures; to man, in whatever shape it was used, it had the effect of corrupting the blood in so far as to promote impure desires in the mind. Be this as it may, it is certain, that if a single leaf of tobacco was put to the breast of a horse, with a bandage, over night, he would be found dead next morning. In like manner, a pinch of snuff being put upon the nose of a dog, he will not survive the convulsions it creates twenty-four hours; and the same on the head of a toad brings sickness and death in five minutes. This plant is such an enemy to existence, that the itch itself cannot stand before it, though never so inveterate. During the American war, the rearing of this plant was begun, and went on with the appear-

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ance of success for some years, on the fruitful banks of the Tweed, in the neighbourhood of Kelfo, till it was stopped by act of parliament, with a retrospective clause which met the planters when hoeing the plants. They were pulled up by the root, which put a final stop to the planting of tobacco in Scotland. The turnip, an exotic from Flanders, was begun to be cultivated so late in the neighbourhood of Glasgow as 1756, by William Cross advocate, sheriff depute, on the south side of the Clyde, and by Archibald Stirling of Keir, on the Calder estate, on the north. The soil was suitable to the root. The produce was immense in the warm summer of the following year, and came very seasonably to the nourishment of the lower class of people, who had felt the extremities of want by the failure of a crop, which brought on a scarcity bordering on famine. The people had money, but could not buy meal under three years of age, which being unwholesome, brought on diseases, and a great mortality followed. Unfortunately for the people so much benefited by this root, the gardeners discovered they were a corporation, and, after consulting the sett of the borough, had recourse to the magistrates for protection and support of their privileges. At this period, the whole of the Ramshorn grounds, where
the

the new town stands, was laid out in sale gardens; and the magistrates being the patrons of Hutchison's hospital, to which the grounds belonged, were judges, and becoming parties, ordered a cart of Mr. Stirling's turnips out of the city. He vowed they should never do the like again; he would rather feed his cattle with them. This check, together with his removal to Keir, nipped in the bud any attempt in the cultivation of this root on the north side of the Clyde. On the south, however, the sheriff kept the magistrates and their mandates at bay, when his carts were occasionally visited by the town officers. About this time, the magistrates began to exact a tax, under the denomination of ladles, on potatoes, which had come formerly to the city coastwise; he withstood them also in this encroachment on the progress of agriculture. He knew that the revenues of the city were small in comparison to its magnitude, and the exertions they had made in the formation of its present face. On his part, it may truly be said that he was the father of the farmers on the Trough of Clyde. Now when they look over the mountains which form this valley into an amphitheatre, to the progress of their brethren, they look down upon their feeble exertions as the farmers of Lothian do upon theirs, who meet with

the like treatment in point of esteem from those of Yorkshire. In the neighbourhood of Glasgow, is a narrow isthmus, often deluged by the showers from the break of the clouds from the western ocean, the northern and heavy division following the attraction of the Grampian hills, the southern attracted by the mountains of Renfrewshire, which run in a chain, in a south-east direction, from the mouth of Clyde to Errickstone brae, from whence Tweed, Annan, and Clyde, take their watery way into the German ocean, the Irish sea at Solway, and at the rock of Isla in the great Atlantic. In this strath the farmer cannot count much on what is to be done to-morrow, either in seedtime or harvest. Experience will, in the long run, lead him into the process of the dairy, and to give up in part the more toilsome and expensive process of the plough. In the vicinity of so many populous towns, he will find it his interest to bring his farm under a rotation of only a crop of potatoes, followed by wheat, barley sown with clover and rye-grass, and may find his account in having recourse to seed from Holland, allowing the proportion of the seed of white clover to preponderate over the red, and less of the rye-grass seed in the mixture than what has hitherto been used. The seed thrashed out of the first crop will

serve him next year. The change of seed is as necessary in agriculture as the crossing the breed of man to keep up his size, as well as of quadrupeds, about whom we are at present making the most laudable efforts, so far as we know of their natures, being strangers to their speech. We must, however, for some time, allow ourselves to remain in the mist, until experience bring us into the sunshine of success, which is looked for with impatience by every lover of his country. After the second year of hay, four years grass; from the produce of the milch cows fed on it, the husbandman will find himself always in the receipt of the reward of his toil. The first year he can sell the potatoes on the foot to the hind, whose bill, due at Martinmas, will meet the landlord's Whitsunday rent. When due at Lammas, if needful, the wheat will bring money from the baker; in the same style, at Michaelmas, the hay, by rousing on the foot, sometimes at 10*l.* the acre, will meet the lord or his steward with equal firmness, as will the proceeds of the butter, and the other produce of the dairy, at the same term. Thus will the farmer go on in his way, rejoicing in the work of his hands and the sweat of his brow, notwithstanding the dilapidation of his funds by a rack-ed rent. The ground for three miles about Glas-

gow,

gow, from its vicinity, is set at an ideal value. The new face put on the surface, on the north side of the town, proceeds from force and art. Thomas Dunmore and William Crawford began these improvements about fifty years ago, and their example was happily followed, in part, by the neighbouring proprietors. The trees planted by Mr. Dunmore on both sides of the Kelven, will, in the course of twenty years, be equal in value to the price he sold the estate for about eight years ago, viz. 16000l. Sterling. This place, compared with the banks of the Water of Leith, above the Canonmills, is the only thing about Glasgow that comes in comparison with the neighbourhood of Edinburgh.

In continuation of our projected progress of the dairy, during the scarcity in 1757, an Irishwoman, whose cow gave little milk, fell upon an expedient. She had plenty of potatoes, but wanted something to season them. The cow was without fodder of any sort; the woman gave her a portion of her potatoes, which she had in more abundance than was necessary for her family. The next milking the cow gave four pints of milk, in place of one at the former milking. This accidental improvement took air, and was circulated in the periodical publications

publications through Great Britain. It was no more thought a misapplication of the produce of the earth, feeding the cows as well as the horses with this root, than with corn boiled with the chaff. This milk is the better of a handful of salt thrown into the pail at the milking of every cow; the same with that from turnip. About the middle of this century, the thrashing of whins with the flail, for the horses fodder, was in use in the neighbourhood; it is now in desuetude, the lands being mostly cleared of that evergreen. As we have said about the barren country on the north side of Glasgow, it is naturally *barren* from the nature of the materials of which the surface of the earth is formed. About four feet below the surface, a stratum of blue clay was met with by the diggers of the canal, almost resisting the pressure of their strength, with the point and weight of the mattock. The hardness of this metal effectually prevents the water from sinking deep under the surface, which of necessity remains gorged up on the cultivated soil.

On the banks of the Clyde, however, about the middle of this century, a considerable portion of land lay in a more unprofitable state. The surface, even to a considerable depth, was of sand, almost

most uncovered, with thin hungry grafs; hence *Sandybills*. In the beginning of this century, the laird of Tollcross had it in contemplation, as well as his neighbouring proprietors, to convert this unprofitable waste into a rabbit warren. The project was laid aside, from the idea that this extensive tract of land, without any herbage whatever, would not support as many rabbits as would pay the wages of the warren keeper. The force of commerce, however, and the wish of man to enjoy the pleasures of rural life, changed the scene. Colin Dunlop purchased part of this barren waste adjoining to his farm at Carmile, and began, on the south side of Oliver Cromwell's watering pond, to cover this unprofitable waste with even the Scots fir, an unprofitable barren tree. His example was followed, but to good purpose, by the neighbouring proprietors. The plantation we speak of was used for paling about fifteen years ago; the weedings brought a return of a sum equal to ten shillings per acre of rent per annum, from the time of planting, together with the expence. In the long run, the purchaser maintains that he will bring the price of the villa, farm, and plantation, out of the timber preserved for maturity. This fact is ascertained by the sale of the premises in 1795. It is in consequence of
this

this effort of genius, that the traveller, in a tract of three miles, viz. from Cawder water to the Clyde ironworks, sees a beautiful plantation of firs, pines, larches, &c. In travelling this part of the road, the domestic traveller, if in the habit of thinking, sees the pine barren parts of America in miniature. On the north side of this formerly unprofitable spot, lies the Old and New Monkland. The greatest part of that country, about the middle of this century, was nearly in a state of nature; the lower parts mofs, uncomeatable by the spade for the peat, being obstructed by the fir trees which had died in the forest through old age. The wants of man were the cause of clearing this part of the country of the encumbrance of mofs, in the search of the fir trees, now so well seasoned for ages. The monks portioned out the mosses to the industrious freed men and labourers, on certain tenures of perpetuity; hence Monkland lairds, who did and do cleave and fell candle-fir sticks, which till of late was the only light in the byre, at cow-milking in winter, the mofs acting as firing, the fir for light. This part of the country, formerly unknown to the traveller, from a wilderness, has, within these twenty years, changed its face. By the influence of the Monkland Canal, the exertions of the proprietors of the land, who

who were the promoters of the navigation, together with their efforts, so well brought to bear in the lower parts of the strath, so timeously accomplished in opening the middle road by Airdrie to Edinburgh, opens a new scene. It is a beautiful tract of dale country, well cultivated, which formerly lay buried and unseen on the north side of the range of the Shott hills. The tract of the road over their heads followed the Roman taste, when the Romans found the surface of Caledonia composed of lakes and morasses, forests, and hills uncovered with trees. On these you can trace a chain of their encampments from Errickstone brae (after leaving the Edinburgh road from Carlisle) down to the Oakshawhead of Paisley, the station of a prætor. Langside hill, due south from Glasgow, exhibits the remains of their camp, almost in a natural state. The proprietor, to preserve the wall and the ditch from the spade, and the enclosed ground of the camp from the torture of the plough, about thirty years ago laid it out in a style of planting that will do honour to his memory, as long as the trees of the plantation live. From the centre, the walks project to eight points of the compass; from the north view, Glasgow at a distance appears in all her external glory, a beautiful city, in the shape of a crescent; north-

north-east the Monklands, now ornamented with planting; east the Tinto; south-east the track of the Roman camps, on the range of the hills formerly mentioned; south, the castle of Cathcart; south-west, the castle of Eaglesham, built with the money of the ransom of Earl Percy, a prisoner at the battle of Chevy Chase, when Sir Hugh Montgomery, though his legs were smitten off, fought valiantly upon the stumps, and when the gallant Percy became his prisoner. About twenty years ago, when on a tour in Scotland, the Dukes of Northumberland visited the Earl of Eglinton at his country-lodge at Eaglesham; it is said, among other things, to see the ruins of this monument of the chance of war. The west view opens to the royal castle of Cruckstone, the patrimonial house of the accomplished and unfortunate Henry Stewart, son of the Earl of Lennox, the ancient lord of Glasgow, the nearest heir to the thrones of England and Scotland, failing issue of the two queens. On the west side of the castle appears the spreading arms of the yew tree which covered the confession of the loves of the royal, ill-fated, and unfortunate pair, whose son's accession to the throne of England closed the wounds of these countries, which had bled for ages. The opening to the west presents the high church of

Paisley, as well as the tower of its ancient abbey. The church stands on the eastern extremity of the Roman camp. For a particular description of the seat of the Prætor, we wish to lead our traveller to Paisley.

Here, the topographical reader observes, is an ample field for forming a statistical landscape of this country when first visited by the Romans. They encamped on the mountains immediately below this hill and Sergentslaw hill. He sees a tract of 300 acres of arable land, which, about thirty years ago, lay under a moss that covered a rich clay soil. The moss was gradually burnt; and the ashes incorporating with the clay, when put into tillage, produced luxuriant crops; but for want of proper draining, at a small expence, on a natural level, the ear was never filled nor ripened till late in the harvest. On the north side of Paisley lies a plain, bounded on the north by the Clyde, on the east by the Sandy-hills of Knock, on the south by the Oakshawhead of Paisley, the camp and residence of a Roman prætor. In these times this plain was covered with wood, which dying a natural death, became the means of covering the surface with moss, the circumference of which, about the beginning of this century, was

upwards of twenty miles. Since that time, it has decreased yearly, and is still decreasing. At that period the moss was at the bottom of the Oakshaw-head; it is now at about three miles distance. We now return to the domestic state of agriculture. The shire of Lanark has been for some time famous for the breed of horses; they are reckoned superior to any in the kingdom, bring high prices at the markets of Rutherglen and Glasgow, show every Wednesday of St. Mungo's fair, which continues from the 26th day after Yule or Christmas to Scarce Thursday, or the Thursday before Easter; a moveable feast, truly expressive of its name, the last Thursday of Lent. On these days are shown for sale a very considerable number of horses; the average value on the field upwards of 40,000l. Sterling. The small farmer, with a two horse plough, the one a horse, the other a breeding mare, has every third year a young horse, bred at no visible expence, in the market worth from twenty to thirty guineas; and, in conclusion, the well informed traveller with pleasure looks up to the mountains of Renfrewshire, rising above the Roman Prætorium at Paisley, where we to this day find the useful effects of their knowledge in agriculture and the dairy. Until they made their appearance in this island, the Britons wasted
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the milk of their cattle by drinking it in its natural state. They knew not the means of preserving it; in winter they wanted what was a superfluity in summer. They knew not the art of making butter and cheese. It was the Romans that brought these useful arts into Britain; and having a prætorian station at Paisley, at the north-western extremity of Watling street, it is natural to suppose, that, among other things, they taught the aboriginal inhabitants these useful arts for their own convenience. The same cause had the like effect in the neighbourhood of their great station at Chester; hence Cheshire and Gloucester cheese, and Dunlop cheese, so famous for Welsh rabbits in London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow. Tradition says, that about the beginning of this century, the celebrated Susanna, Countess of Eglinton, was at the trouble and pains of attending the minutiae of the dairy in the counties of Gloucester and Cheshire; and that from the two, by her skill, influence and instructions, over the princely lordship of Eglinton, we are now indebted for that species of cheese, unknown even to the Romans, the teachers of their ancestors in the second century. One half of the cheese in the west of Scotland, made after the manner and method of the dairies of Dunlop, is now sold in the

market in the name of Dunlop cheese. We cannot, for want of data, enter into a detail of the amount of the progress of this art. We must content ourselves with what we know and ascertain from facts, viz. The city and suburbs of Glasgow consume annually upwards of four millions Scots pints of butter milk, of good quality; the average price, 5-8ths of a penny per pint, is 10,427l. 15s. 4d. Admitting the produce of butter to be as one is to ten, there follows a return, from the labour of the churn, of four hundred thousand pounds of butter, which, valued at 11d. per pound, is upwards of 18,000l. Sterling. The iron liquor works, in the Tradestown, Glasgow, and Paisley, is a ready market for the whey, kept in wine pipes and hog-heads, though sour, till they are filled with this excrescence of the milk from the curd. The float whey is become the means and the inducement of rearing a few swine in these parts. This cleanly food adds to the flavour and taste of the flesh of this foul feeding quadruped, which commands a price for the tables of the great.

In conclusion, we wish our statistical observer to look down upon the Green of Glasgow, a park superior to that of St. James's. Nature here is superior

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rior to art. A winding rivulet supplies the place of an artificial pond. The Clyde on the south represents the Thames; the washing house and the lawn convey, in a strong manner, every idea of cleanliness. This beautiful land, in the shape of a common-weal, enclosed with a stone wall, lined with a plantation of trees of various ages, is the common property of every citizen, under the government of the magistrates. It is here, without searching records, that we find them, in a strong instance, the fathers of their city. Few citizens can boast our extensive gravel walks, and the beautiful plantations that encircle this domain. In leaving this delightful landscape, the traveller may see an hundred milch cows, giving milk to upwards of five hundred old men, women, and children. Here the aged, the sick, and the young, receive uncontaminated that natural nourishment, the milk from the cow.

This beautiful land affords grass for about one hundred and twenty cows of a large size, and of a mixed breed from the Alderney kind, yielding on an average upwards of twelve Scots pints of milk per day in the summer time. The citizens are besides supplied from the dairies in the neighbourhood,

hood, and by those who make their bread by feeding cows from the broke of sale gardens, and the draff of breweries.

PROGRESS OF PLANTING.

That the King's freeholders, both spiritual and temporal, appoint all their tenants to plant woods and trees, and make hedges and sow broom, in places convenient, under such a penalty as the lord or baron shall modify, 1457. Dry stake hedges forbid, 1457. That every lord and laird make parks with deer, ponds, cunningaries, dovecots, orchards, hedges, and plant at least an acre of wood, 1503. That the former laws made for planting of woods, making of hedges, orchards, yards, and sowing of broom, be observed, with this addition, that every man having 100l. land of new extent, where there are no woods or forests, plant wood and forest, and make hedges and haining for himself, extending to three acres of land, and above or under as his heritage is more or less; and that ilk laird of 100l. land cause his tenants to plant one tree for every merk land, 1535. All former acts revived concerning planting and enclosing, with this addition, that

that every heritor, liferenter and wadsetter, worth 1000l. of yearly valued rent, shall, for the space of ten years next ensuing, enclose at least four acres of land yearly, and plant the same about with trees; and that all others shall enclose more or less land yearly, in proportion to their respective rents, 1661. In 1669 and 1685, some excellent laws are enacted for the straightening of marches, and raising of dikes, &c. on the borders of the neighbouring property, which, from not being properly understood and attended to, form to this day plausible grounds for expensive lawsuits.

They who steal green wood, or peel bark off trees, shall, upon conviction, pay 40s. to the king for unlawful, and assythe the party. Breakers of orchards, stealers of fruit, destroyers of cunningaries, and dovescots, to suffer the like punishment, 1424. The unlash, for destroying the green wood 5l., anno 1503. The same declared to be 1cl. for the first, 20l. for the second, and death for the third offence, 1535; and in subsequent acts continued in force with higher penalties, 1579 and 1587.

The reader who has seen the most part of the

arable land in Scotland about thirty years ago, will perhaps think it odd that he discovered very few vestiges of these excellent plans of improving and beautifying the face of the country, until he recollects the ferocious and barbarous courtship carried on by Henry VIII. of England with the States of Scotland, for his grandniece, the beautiful and unfortunate Mary, when she was yet a child, for his only son Edward VI., in order to unite the two crowns, before the happy time appointed by Providence had arrived, in the person of her son James VI. Henry, during his reign, supported an outré character; his loves, his notions of chastity, and his marriages, are peculiar to himself. His courtship of the Queen of Scots was of a piece with his religion; he was a protestant, and in case of risk died a Roman catholic. He was a lover, and knew the arts of love; he was a hero, and understood the art of war. In this business, which gave Scotland a blow which it did not recover in the space of two centuries, he began by bribing the nobility with very large sums of money. They paid him in his own coin, but hesitated about his proposals of betraying their country. He next availed himself of his power and arms. In one expedition, merely for depredation, an army commanded by the Earl of

Hereford

Hereford, between the 8th August and 2d September 1545, that nobleman razed and destroyed in the counties of Roxburgh and Berwick, seven monasteries and friar houses, sixteen castles, towers and piles, five market towns, two hundred and forty-three villages, thirteen mills, and three hospitals. These are small matters, compared to a report made in the preceding year to Henry, viz. one hundred and ninety two towns, castles, towers, steads, barn-houses, parish churches, bestial houses, cast down or burnt; four hundred and ninety three Scots slain; eight hundred and sixteen prisoners taken; mott or horned cattle taken, ten thousand three hundred and eighty six, and twelve thousand four hundred and ninety two sheep, two hundred goats, eight hundred and fifty bolls corn, and insight gear without measure. These, however, are still little, compared to what followed in the minority of Edward VI. under the regency of the Duke of Somerset, who laid waste, to the south of Forth and Clyde, the country from sea to sea. This calamity was succeeded by a long minority, distracted by a turbulent nobility, who neglected to renew the improvements they had been forced into by the taste and authority of their kings for the course of a century. In 1560, the reformation set their minds in a ferment,

how the church lands should be divided to the best advantage to all concerned. Religious controversies pervaded the minds of all descriptions of men from this period to 1706, when the influence of some English money enabled or prompted the nobility to ornament their seats with planting. The sale of the woods of Drumlanrig, a few years ago, brought upwards of 20,000*l*. The sale of the heritable jurisdictions, 1748, brought large sums into the country, which again revived among the barons a faint effort for planting Scots firs, now found to be a very unprofitable production. 1763 is the great era of planting and enclosing with hedge and ditch, by which the arable part of this country has entirely changed its face; insomuch, that a native, who had left the country in 1760, on his return at this time, would find himself only to be directed by the geography of the surrounding mountains.

Continuation of the Topographical Description of the Valley of Clydesdale, from the Roman Camp at Langside, to which we wish to conduct our Traveller.

Fronting the vista pointing to the north-west, our historical traveller has a full view of Dunbarton and
its

its castle, an ancient fortress of the Britons in the days of the power of the Romans, as well as that of the Saxons. It is the Belcluthe of Ossian, and in time became the royal port on the west side of the kingdom, as we find it on record, concerning the supplies sent by Francis I. to John Duke of Albany, regent of Scotland in the minority of James V. It was from the castle of Dunbriton that the unfortunate Mary took shipping to France, in a state of childhood, for her education, when the powers of France and England were exerted to obtain possession of the infant maiden. It may appear remarkable to the observing traveller, that this was the last fortress in her dominions that surrendered to the regent, who kept her infant son James VI. In those days, James Earl of Murray, her natural brother and destroyer, never found himself equal to the siege of this rock in a carse; that was left to the avenger of blood, her father-in-law, the Duke of Lennox, when regent of Scotland in the minority of his grandson James VI., and even then it was taken by stratagem, in conformity to the manners of those days.—See our account of this transaction in our civil and political history of Glasgow.

Returning

Returning to the centre of the Roman camp on Langside hill, a beautiful view opens to the tower of Mugdock, on an eminence due north from the fort on the Roman wall at Ballmuly*, distant three miles. This tower is of a square form. For a precise description, we refer our readers to a view of the Tron Church steeple, the copy of it, to the first battlement, the size the same.

This tower, on an elevated situation, was an outpost of the Roman garrison of the fort at Ballmuly, from the top of which the sentinel could discern the movements of the British in troublesome times; and when he saw occasion, the lighting his fire served the same purpose as the firebrand of the Britons in after times, and led the way to the ingenious telegraph of the present age. In the beginning of the fifteenth century, the descendant of a famous warrior in South Britain, in disdain of the Roman yoke, had come northward with other chieftans or leaders, of principles in similarity to his own, and had kept his ground on the borders

* *Saxon*—Ball, town; mully, *melled with thee*; a place of social intercourse between the Romans and Britons, at fairs and holidays.

of the Grampian mountains. This prince, so famous in story by the name of Grahame, at the head and as leader of his countrymen, after the Romans had deserted the province of Valencia, had courage to storm and carry the Roman fortrefs of Ballmuly, on the south side of the Kelvin. He carried his victorious followers as far as Doncaster, and there fixed the boundaries of South and North Britain. The stream of the Trent was the march of their borders before England and Scotland had acquired their names.

We hear little more of this illustrious patriot, than that his heroic actions fixed so deep an impression on the minds of his subjects and countrymen, that they, in commemoration of this exploit, contrived to forget the name of the founder of the wall, and gave to it the name of the gallant Grahame. To him it was not a wall of defence; in the diminutive imagery of the bard, it was only Grahame's dyke. On his return, our Cincinnatus, for he was not a Cæsar, took up his residence at the tower of Mugdock, from whence he had made his irruption on the effeminated Britons in the south. At the tower of Mugdock, he built the castle, which is still standing, the original seat of the family of Montrose. The exploits of James, the hero of his own, as
BOOK he

he well might of any age, leads the historical traveller to the battle of Falkirk. If he passes that way, he will spend two hours at least in looking at the ancient tomb stones of the heroes who fell at the conflict, on the banks of the Carron, in the beginning of the fourteenth century. Among them, and at their head, he will see the tomb stone of Sir John the Grahame; and in the course of his reading, if ever he find himself perplexed about the origin and the commencement of surnames, which began in the twelfth century, he will excuse us for leading him to the tomb stone of a hero, whose ancestors had a surname above six hundred years before that fashion began to perplex the bards of more modern times. We return from the camp to Glasgow, and on the first good day, if he pleases, we will accompany him to Paisley, where, in the course of his tour to the bottom of the valley of Clydesdale, at Castlesemple, he may find himself at ease, under the roof of William M'Dowall of Garthland, a descendant of the British princes of Galloway, the country of the Brigantes in the days of Tacitus. It was Prince Doval (hence Dowall), who, with his followers, made a break in Hadrian's wall in Cumberland. Contenting ourselves with the opening of this exploit on the road, we arrive at Paisley.

BOOK III.

CHAP. I.

Progress of the Arts.

WHEN Cæsar invaded Britain, agriculture was not known in the interior parts. The inhabitants fed on milk, and were clothed with skins; hence the knotted coverlet, in imitation of the clotted wool on the hinder parts of the sheep. It is astonishing how long this rude attempt in the art of weaving should have kept its ground, being the first trial of our Saxon weavers, in following nature and the fashion.

Before Queen Elizabeth's time, there were few chimneys in capital towns; the fire was laid to the wall, and the smoke issued at the door or window, then covered with the streffan of a mare after foaling. When these openings were filled with glass, they were called windows. The house was plastered over with clay, the furniture was of wood; and the

the people slept on straw pallets, with a log of wood for a pillow. Queen Elizabeth, in the third year of her reign, received in a present, from an ambassador from Savoy, a pair of black silk knit stockings, and never wore hose after. The wooden bridge between London and Southwark was burnt in the reign of Henry II. anno 1176, and a stone bridge begun, which was not finished till 1212. The art of glass making was imported from France into England for monasteries. Glass windows in private houses were rare even in the twelfth century, and held to be a great luxury. Edward III. invited three clockmakers from Delph to settle in England. In the former part of the reign of Henry VIII. there did not grow in England cabbage, carrot, turnip, or other edible root. About this time, the artichoke, apricot, and damask rose, appeared in England. Turkeys, carps, and hops, were first known there in 1524. The currant shrub was brought from the island of Zantin 1533. In 1540 cherry trees from Flanders were first planted in Kent. In 1563, knives were first made in England. Pocket watches were brought from Germany 1577. Coaches were first introduced about 1588. Before this period, Queen Elizabeth, on public occasions, rode behind her chamberlain. A clock was unknown in Europe

Europe in the twelfth century. The Greeks and Romans measured time in the night by water glasses, on the same principles of the sand glasses of the present day. Paper was made no earlier than the fourteenth century; and the invention of printing, by moveable types, made its appearance in the following century.

Before 1445, ships of war had no port holes for guns; they had only a few cannon placed on the upper deck. Spectacles were invented about the end of the thirteenth century by Alexander Spinoza of Pisa. Scotland must have been very ill peopled in the days of our James V., when at one hunting, in the high country of Roxburgh, that prince killed three hundred and sixty red deer; and in Athol, at another time, six hundred, besides roes, wolves, foxes, and wild cats. In the reign of James I. we find it enacted, that all merchants passing over sea with merchandise, bring home, as he may gudly thole, after the quantity exported, harness and armour, with spears, shafts, and bows and staves; and for holding money within the realm, that no man carry money beyond sea before paying a custom to the king of forty pennies in the pound, and ten pounds of unlaw to the king for money found on

him; and for the stranger who brings goods into the realm, he shall have willingness of his host of his inn, that he shall ware all sic money for penny-worths of this realm, or else pay the foresaid custom to the king; and that the king's chamberlain depute gar ordain in each town where sick strangers repairs, twa sufficient men, baith to see the entry of sic goods, and receive the custom, and give count thereof to the king's checker.

Before our kings left us for a better country, we find their courts as splendid, and as deeply immersed in luxury, as any of the neighbouring princes of Europe. It is true, their furniture and clothing were not the manufacture of their country; and for that reason, and to prevent the fashion from destroying, and too fast following the great, and destroying the distinction of ranks, an act of parliament prohibits the commons from wearing clothing of gold or silver cloth, or gold and silver lace, on their apparel, velvit, fatin, &c. feathers on their heads. The servants of the nobility are allowed to wear their master's old clothes. The following articles of dress, however, are forbidden to be worn by persons of all ranks and degrees, viz. Pearlings, ribbons on their ruffs, napkins and locks, chains with

with stones or pearls, lawns or cambrics, damask napry, &c. All these, as luxuries brought from beyond seas, are prohibited under high penalties. At this period, we find several corporations of artists, under excellent regulations, in the manufactories of silver and gold; viz. that gold work be made eleven grains fine, and that it be marked by the maker and deacon; James II. Par. 14. c. 65. That goldsmiths work be marked by the maker, deacon, and town's mark, of the fineness of eleven pennies fine, otherwise the work to be broken, and the maker in the king's will; and that goldsmiths be admitted by the whole craft and their officers; James III. Par. 13. c. 96. That no goldsmith make work of silver under eleven pennies fine, and of gold under twenty-two carats fine, under the penalty of death, and escheat of goods; Queen Mary, Par. 6. c. 56.

I have seen, says my author Dr. Nicholson, a treatise on the metals of Scotland, written by one Thomas Aitkinson (or Aichison) an Englishman, who was assay master of the mint at Edinburgh in the beginning of the reign of James VI., in which, after a discourse on general topics, he acquaints his readers, that out of dry minerals, "the like gold

has not been often seen or heard of, to be gotten within Christendom, as is of Scotland, tried and reported to be worth three score and sixteen thousand pounds Sterling per ton." By dry minerals, he tells us he means the sapore stones, which no doubt is very intelligible and enlightening. He assures us, that natural or native gold is to be had in several places of the country: first, on Crawfordmoor and Fryarmoor in Clydesdale; second, on Robertmoor and Manochmoor in Nithsdale; third, on Glengaber water in Inderland, in the forest of Ettrick, and in many other combs and vallies. It is commonly found, he says, after great rains, linked fast to the sapore stones, in like manner as lead ore and white sapore grow together.

The best part of his knowledge seems to be borrowed from a parchment book, which once or twice he vouchsafes to quote. It was written by a German lapidary, who, upon Queen Elizabeth's recommendation, was, under the broad seal of Scotland, constituted superior of his Majesty's gold mines. This Cornelius had his first commission under the regent Earl of Murray, and the like after the Earl of Morton. He first discovered gold mines at Crawfordjohn, and in thirty days time conveyed into the king's

king's minthouse at Edinburgh, half a stone weight of natural gold; that is, eight pounds Troy weight, worth 45*ol.* Sterling. His book speaks of great gold, in the shape of birds eggs, found plentifully in Glengaber water, and worth 6*s.* 8*d.* Sterling by the ounce, at the first purchase, in a rude state, before the ore is brought into bars by fusion. We find the arts, after our acquisition, in whatever shape, becoming a monopoly to the artists, under protection of the legislature; therefore enacted, that there be no exercise of crafts in the suburbs of boroughs, but that the magistrates and their officers may intronit with and escheat all work, wrought and working there, to whomsoever the materials may appertain; James VI. Par. 12. c. 154.: That councils in burghs choose a warden of every craft, with assistants to prize the matter and workmanship of ilk craft, and punish the offenders; and that, in shires, barons gar prize in their baronies, and punish accordingly; James I. Par. 7. cap. 103.

From the death of James V. anno 1542, to the restoration, we find the arts in a stationary state, viz. 1660. The preceding century has been fatal to Scotland in every species of industry as well as taste. At this period, we find a celebrated genius come upon

upon the stage, with all the qualities requisite in a well-informed legislator; the learned Sir George M'Kenzie of Rosehaugh, his majesty's advocate. The efforts made by him, being one of the lords of the articles, for the restoration of this country to what it was in the preceding century, will endear his name to every lover of his country. For particulars, we refer our readers to the acts passed in that reign, which gives us room for a local account of their effects on the genius and efforts of the monied people of Glasgow. The mercantile interest, being joined with that of the landed interest in the neighbourhood, formed themselves into a company, which they named the Whale Fishing Company of Glasgow; and for want of carpenters in our then fallen state, they built two ships at Belfast, the first of seven hundred, the second of four hundred tons burden. These ships were victualled and manned for the West Greenland whale fishing. Meantime, the company erected a court of warehouses and cellars, for the reception of the blubber and whalebone, at the head of the Candlerigs, at that time a projected street from the foot of Canon Street. What became of the ships, the blubber, and the whalebone, we are

not

not able to account for; but in a few years we find this court of cellars and warehouses in the possession of a company, who, by act of parliament, import ashes, &c. free of duty, for the purpose of making black soap. During the same period, for we confine ourselves only to the reign of Charles II., for the encouragement of shipbuilding, we find a ropework patronised at Glasgow, under the firm of Corbett and Company, free of duty on hemp, because tradition said these people had furnished a well made hawser to a sloop of war that had come into Clyde in distress by storm. It is only so late as 1784 that the proprietors of these monopolies were relieved from a tedious process for the duties, charged by, and demanded for his majesty's use, by the barons of exchequer, by a direct descendant, in point of genius, of the hero we are speaking of, viz. the Honourable Islay Campbell, when he represented this borough in parliament. By this act he followed out the meaning of his illustrious predecessor, conformed his ideas to the times, procured a compensation for the struggle of the patentees, and left these two branches of business open to the intelligent and industrious. He did not stop here; by another act he found means to increase the salaries of the judges; and finally, in reward of his services, his Majesty

Majesty put him at the head of his brethren, as Lord President of his Court of Session in Scotland.

Prior to this period, the island of Barbadoes had been cultivated and enriched by slaves from Scotland as well as England, who had been exiled for their nonconformity; and by accident, during the protectorate of Cromwell, the island of Jamaica was taken from the Spaniards. With these Scotland had no political connection, notwithstanding commerce in all ages has fought its own way to market. The merchants of Bristol, from the outset of Cabot, had continued adventurers in almost every new settlement. That city, at the period we are now speaking of, was the second sea-port in the kingdom, and still holds up its head, with a struggle, with Liverpool, in the same description. From this port, the western parts of England, as well as those of all Ireland, among others the city of Glasgow, seem to have formed a great market for the produce of the West Indies; infomuch, that the merchants of Glasgow, in less than ten years, erected four large works for boiling sugars; and availing themselves of the laws then existing between the two kingdoms, they brought round from Bristol molasses,

molasses, from which they attempted to make rum. It acquired the name of Scots brandy. Vast quantities of this liquor was smuggled into England, to the great emolument of the traffickers, as well as the distillers, who, it is said, found this trade the most profitable for themselves and the country that was then in being. The union put a stop to this manufactory and illicit commerce. It was about the beginning of this century, and after the union, that a number of merchants formed themselves into a company for the purpose of tanning hides, and making of shoes and saddlery for the American market. This is the only company in Glasgow that has persevered in the project and intention of the first founders, with this exception, that about the year 1748, another partnership was formed for the purpose of making earthen and stone ware, on the model of that manufactory carried on to an immense extent in the city of Delph. They called themselves the Delphfield Company of Glasgow. They brought some workmen from England, and established their works on a piece of ground they acquired in the Broomiellaw croft. For upwards of twenty years they persevered in their original plan with success. After the fashion, they turned their exertions to the manufactory of queen's ware. They have for some

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years

years been potters to the Prince of Wales in Scotland. They are now working all kinds of queen's china, plain and ornamented, and table sets, with crests and coats of arms, as high in value as 30l. Sterling. They also make Egyptian black ware. Lately they began to make china, such as is manufactured in England, which is of a very good quality, as well as brown china ware, with a great many things in the ornamental way. Their gilding equals, if not excels, any in Britain. This work has been managed for a number of years by William Young, one of the partners. We wish to hold up this work as friendly to the price of labour, beginning with the raw material in the quarry, carrying it by sea and land to the mill for pulverization, from thence to the vats for preparation, to the mould in the hands of the potter, and in due time from the kiln to the warehouse, in a mercantile state: the first, which has come through fiery trial unhurt, for the tables of the great; the seconds, or imperfects, for the lower, the most numerous class of mankind. These seconds are bought and sold by an order of people considered by our laws to be out of all order. They come under the description of itinerant merchants and tinkers, who, in the summer season, with their horses and asses loaded with

with kitchen utensils of every description, for the husbandman and labourer, as well as the mechanic, perambulate the country. For these wares, they, in part payment, receive old clothes and rags, which are now carefully kept by the cottager's wife, for the purpose of upholding herself and cupboard in the articles necessary for the shelves, and now the tea-table. In this instance, we find vanity acting an useful part, in furnishing the papermakers with the raw material of that useful art, the

PAPER.

About the year 1679, a company of printers and merchants in Edinburgh built a mill on Duddingston loch prior to the revocation of the edict of Nantz; and in the year above mentioned, Nicholas de Champ, a Norman by birth, came with two of his countrymen, papermakers, and first began this useful art at Colington. Shortly after, he formed a partnership with a company of Glasgow merchants, who had just built a mill for making paper at Woodside. With them he continued some time, and afterwards acquired a piece of ground situated on a fall of the Cart. On this he built a mill for himself. The place was called Newlands, and re-

tains the appellation of Paper Mill to this day. John Hall, his first apprentice, married the only daughter of De Champe. From her father he had acquired a profitable art, and by her the efforts of the industry of her aged father, with part of which he built on Millhome a paper mill, upon a large scale in those days. The situation, the style, with the natural and romantic landscape, afford ample testimony of the taste of the daughter and son in law of this well informed Frenchman.

For the Scots stem of another useful branch of the arts, we continue on the water of Leith at Gorgie, where a company erected a considerable work for the purpose of printing and staining linens from Germany, and furniture of our own manufactory for private use. From this source we follow the progress to Glasgow, by the introduction of printing of linens and cottons at Pollockshaws.

About the year 1742, Archibald Ingram, at the head of a number of our American merchants, planned and began the Printfield at Pollockshaws, in the neighbourhood of the Cart and the Aloes burn. This work was begun upon a large scale, and under every possible disadvantage. They found themselves obliged,

obliged, in the infancy of their projects, to become the buyers of the cotton wool, give it out to spin, receive the produce in yarn for the wefts, and the linen yarn for the warps were bought from the dealers in that article. The process of weaving came under a manager; the dye-stuffs, it is true, were bought at the first hand. The cloth was sent to the field for whitening by an unskilful bleacher. It was afterwards put under the care of a master printer, whose skill was annually acquired by stealth from the working printers in London, where the manager was supposed to resort in the winter, and return to the work in the spring, as full of information in his art as a London dancing master from Paris, with half a dozen of new lessons at his heels. At last, however, the itinerant artist, after a great waste of money abroad, and dye-stuffs lost in experiments at home, which brought the credit side of balance every year much in debt to profit and loss, indefatigable industry in a few years surmounted every difficulty, and perseverance, in due time, met its just reward. The original purpose of this work was, to furnish printed handkerchiefs, &c. for the English market, through the channel of a respectable class of men, whose business was buying of Scots goods, and selling them in the English markets, and above all the supplying

supplying the demands of our stores in Virginia, Maryland, and the West Indies. Meantime, the master weavers of Glasgow, from the dawning of the dark lights they could obtain from the workmen of this company, began to occupy their own looms in the weaving of cloth of the same fabric of this work, and in their first trials attempted a blue ground with a white spot. One of these handkerchiefs was shown to Robert Glen, an eminent blue dyer of linen yarn. He saw something wanting, but could not tell what. He exclaimed, That is a *blunk*! meaning a failure in the process; hence the name of blunks, blunkers, and Blunkfaulds. In the mean time, the celebrated William Sterling formed a copartnership with a few of those whom he found best informed and likely to prosecute this plan with success. They erected a work for this purpose on the banks of the Kelvin, at Dalsholme. They began with the printing of handkerchiefs, and with success. They proceeded to the printing of cloth for garments and furniture about the year 1771. They found the price of labour at Dalsholme unsuitable for their purpose. They left it, and erected a large work upon the Leven. The branches that has sprung from, and grown up in the neighbourhood, has been the means of diffusing a circulation

lation of cash in that country to a great amount. The effects of this cause are wonderful. The young women were taken from their spinning wheels, and employed in pencilling the colours in the prints on the callicoës. The boys and girls were taken from idleness to the service of the printers. The wages of industry, diffused among a primitive people in this valley, uncorrupted in their manners, produced an immediate change in their dress, as well as of their mode of living, for the better. The population about the works on the west side of the Leven has increased so much, that they have erected a place of worship at a new reared village, called Renton.

Hitherto, however, the printing of the figures on the cloth had been done by the force of wooden blocks, by the hand and mallet. It was about the year 1769 that the printing with engraved copper-plates was begun at Pollockshaws, and carried to Carmile in 1771, where the paste was invented and brought to perfection which puts it in the power of the artist to print with the same plate which prints the red and black pattern on the white ground, in the common way, to receive it, and print the flower or pattern white on the red and black ground.

There

There also was erected the cylinder press, which printed without any joins; as also the flat small press, of six, seven, or eight inches, which joins itself: inventions so important, that if the man who paid their expence had got their benefit confined to himself for a number of years, they would have afforded a profit of fifty, nay, some have averred, an hundred thousand pounds Sterling, presuming the monopoly to have remained in his hand from that period to the present time. It was him who first introduced the needle-flowering upon lawn and cambrics in Scotland; and though not of the trade, at an after period, when the art of tambouring was brought to London, he no sooner heard of it than he went to a lady who taught the art, and procured the needles used in the operation and made a present of them to a company in Glasgow, who then were and still are eminent manufacturers of goods in the flowering way. It is to this singular genius, much favoured by nature for some singular gifts, and to his parents for a liberal fortune, that these branches and important improvements of the arts, to Glasgow and the country at large, find themselves indebted for the means which afford bread to many thousands of women, from their earliest years to the close of life.

We now return to the progress of the printing of calicoes. About the middle of this century, we found the art begun at Gorgie upon a domestic scale, and followed to Pollockshaws upon a commercial plan, to the year 1771, when we find that company, in the neighbourhood of a number of successful rivals, their élèves, who, brought up as apprentices at this and the other works in the neighbourhood, became of importance, as artists, to new companies, ready to embark in the same business. The progress of these projects has gone on with a degree of success and rapidity unequalled by any other art on record in this country, insomuch that, in this year 1796, there are no less than thirty print-fields, on a large scale, in the diocese and vicinity of Glasgow.

WEAVING.

In our introduction to the progress of the arts, we acknowledged ourselves indebted to the pagan Saxons for the introduction of waulked cloth for our garments. Being conquerors of the southern parts of the kingdom, after destroying every improvement of the Romans, who, during four centuries, had civilized and taught our ancestors the

useful arts, those barbarians would not submit to wear the woollen cloth which the masters of the world had taught their British subjects the art of weaving in colours, forming stripes and shades. With the Caledonians these tartans were driven to the north, where the Roman dress kept its ground till 1748, when it was prohibited by act of parliament. It was after the return of James I. from England, where he had received a liberal education, that we find the legislature interfering in our woollen manufactures, and the labours of the loom submitted to the process of a fulling mill. By this time the manufactory of broad cloth had been brought to England by some weavers from the Netherlands. At this period we find our kings following up the improvement of their English brethren in every art. The country to the northward of the wall of Agricola was under the patriarchal government of the chiefs of the clans. On the borders was a mixed race of Scots and English, and plunder instead of trade and manufactures.

We now return to the valley of Clydesdale, where the fortunate inhabitants became more humanized than their neighbours under the influence of the

the clergy. The residue of the prebends of the see of Glasgow had formed the village into the form of a town. The Roman clergy, always friends to monarchy in the promotion of the arts, seem in this district to have followed the wishes of that illustrious legislator James I. The effects of a number of his exertions come to us only from tradition and practice. It is within these fifty years, however, that we find the money rent of land, paid by the tenantry of the archbishoprick out of the produce of the wool, yarn, and cloth made by the farmers, when they were content with what the ground produced, without any particular exertion in point of labour. Hence the favourite sentiment in the diocese, particularly in Ayrshire and Galloway, *Horn, corn, wool and yarn*. It was the predecessor of the late Earl of Loudon who had the merit and the address of persuading his tenantry to give up every idea of manufacturing within doors for the payment of the rents of his lands, which are of a rich clay soil, supported by the bounty which Providence has placed in the neighbourhood of a clay surface, viz. a seam of limestone. After pointing out the benefit arising from the well timed junction and intermixture of these materials, he had the address to persuade his tenants to abandon the art by which they

and their ancestors had paid him and his predecessors the tack duty of his lands. He carried matters farther, and with success. He gave the lease of a farm, rented at 40*l.* to the possessor, at 100*l.* and 120*l.* Sterling. The farmers followed out the plan and tenure of their leases; they began them in poverty, and followed them out in ease and competency. Since that period, the beautiful country of Ayrshire, in the Inderlands, has assumed, and now wears the appearance of a garden.

Leaving the rise, progress, and decline of our woollen manufactures to the unsuccessful attempts that are still making for its support in a falling state, we return with pleasure to the progress of the loom in the finer fabrics, though last the first. At the close of the last century, the art of spinning flax into fine yarn was brought to a great degree of perfection; in so far, that in the beginning of this century, we find the celebrated John Spreul, in his statement of our manufactures previous to the union, asserting, that out of one pound of lint that grew at home (take his own words), "Thair was fix spynle of fine yarn spun out of it; and when sold in the market at Glasgow, the spinners got a dollar per spynle. This amounts to six dollars out of one pound

pound of lint, which cost only 12s. Scots per pound; and this yarn again was improved by the buyer in making fine musline, which still increased the value or profit on the one pound of lint to near ten or twelve dollars, the charges in weaving and whitening being deduced; all which is money to the poor lieges." He goes on in holding up the importance of this art, by showing the other benefits arising from it. It came in place of the needle to the ladies, when the ornamented tapestry was no longer necessary on our walls, and afforded bread to many young gentlewomen who had little or no patrimony. He instances one, who told him, that by making some of this fine yarn into thread, she wove one ounce of it into bone lace, and sold it for 20l. Scots, and in following out the process thought she might have brought the produce of the pound of lint from one shilling, in the raw material, to five, six, seven, or eight pounds Sterling. These exertions, however, were confined to the family. It was only part of the spinning that was of any benefit to the lower class. At last the celebrated nuns of France and Germany, provided for on a religious establishment, diffused the produce of their labours at a cheaper rate than the ladies of this country could bring theirs to market for, as the return of labour for
their

their daily bread. For some time we find these useful arts on the decline. The cambric muslin was succeeded by the introduction of linen cloth, after the German fabric. The remaining spirit of the nation seemed to revive in this project, under the patronage of the trustees for the improvement of fishings, manufactures, &c.; hence the erection of the British Linen Company, the Linen Hall, &c. This art, under the patronage of the state, and bolstered up by the capitals of numerous individuals, existed about forty years, when the German and Irish linen, in consequence of the cheapness of labour, and the poverty of the lower class of people in these countries, was preferred. Early in this century, the weavers of Glasgow began the manufactory of linen checks and check handkerchiefs, which they fabricated in great perfection. From Glasgow the people of Manchester borrowed this useful art, as the foundation of their astonishing progress at this day on the loom. It was from Virginia, however, that Andrew Aiton, who was an eminent adventurer in all these projects, brought Robert Parr to learn him the art of dyeing blues on the different grists of linen yarn with Spanish indigo, in the warm vat, from eightpence to sixteen pence per pound weight of yarn. About the year

1760,

1760, this part of the art, from less to more, was checked, and at last nearly crushed, by the introduction of printed handkerchiefs, as well as the price of labour, which remains to this day the same as it was in the price of weaving forty years ago.

Cotton Spinning by Water Machinery, Steam Engines, and Hand Jennies, &c.

Leaving the progress of the loom in the valley of Clydesdale, as we have stated it in 1784, we crave the attention of our readers in turning backward, noticing, that some years previous to this period, an event happened which portended a considerable revolution in the manufactures of Great Britain. This was Arkwright's happy invention of machinery, so easily constructed, and so judiciously planned, that, with one great water wheel, above four thousand threads of cotton yarn are spun at once, of which the finest muslins are manufactured. This, with the invention of jennies for spinning woofs, encouraged the manufacturers of South and North Britain to attempt the various fabrics of cottons with high probability of success, and of one day becoming the rivals, if not the superiors, of the ancient muslin weavers of Hindostan. Such powerful means

means of abridging labour, and at the same time producing yarn more perfect in quality, had the effect of lowering the prices of manufactured cottons. This great acquisition operated likewise upon the fashions; cottons were substituted in part for linens, woollens, and even silks. We proceed in progress.

Sir Richard Arkwright, as story tells, after he found his plan brought to a bearing in the shape of perfection, obtained a patent for his admirable invention. Meantime, some hundreds of adventurers and projectors took it into their heads they knew as much, and even more than he did. These self-informed adventurers, in a few years, however, found themselves gropping in the dark, and bewildered in the misty mountains of loss, on the verge of ruin and bankruptcy.

About this period, our father of the art, after he had done so much for himself and his country, and having acquired a monopoly by patent, which brought him an immense fortune, took it into his head, by way of relaxation, to read the newspapers, to see how the affairs of his country were managed by her representatives in the national assembly. After he had, in a private capacity, done so much in a

domesticated state. In the course of his reading, he often found himself perplexed in finding out the drift of statesmen, in the detail of their jarring and wimpling tales. He looked round about him. At last the Patriot of the north attracted his notice, in the shape of George Dempster. Our artist took the resolution to communicate his discovery to the most disinterested man of his country. They set out upon a journey to Glasgow, considering it as the seat of the arts in Scotland. Here they met with our David Dale, ready to join in any scheme for his country's good. And here, in comparative view of the 13th and 18th century, the former in war, the latter flourishing in the arts of peace, we proceeded in progress in our account of the erection of Mr. Dale's works on *Wallace Fall*, on the banks of the Clyde above Lanark.

Wallace's Fall is recorded by the bosom friend of his hero and school-fellow, *Maister John Blair*, a worthy clerk, and Thomas Gray parson of Libberton (in Clydesdale), in whose house our Hector, after his conflicts with the English, whether successful or unsuccessful, always found an asylum. The priest was a genius, his colleague was a poet; and in this

capacity he sung, under the name of Blind Harry, the warlike deeds of our hero. For an account of this Scots Homer, we refer our readers to David Hume of Godcroft, in his history of the Douglasses; where it is observed, there is "not a verse in the whole copy whereof Buchanan himself need to be ashamed." Some authors, on tradition, call Blind Harry by the Christian name of William Brown. Without treading forward on the footsteps of story, at a time when surnames were little in use, we will content ourselves with observing, that at the accession of the family of Bruce, the names of the royal race of Baliol, as well as their adherents, were proscribed; hence Baliol is now Baillie; and at the parliament of Perth, when the barons were asked by their king a sight of the charters by which they held their lands, the answer of the barons was laconic; they unsheathed and held up the points of their swords to the king they thought they had made. One of the five of those that were destined to the axe was of Saxon extraction, of the name of Brown, and the chief of this ancient surname.

Sir William Wallace, who is said to have had two hearts,

hearts, the one for war, the other destined to enchain the fair, in the course of his peregrinations had his lass in every land. Among others, we mention Miss Broadfoot of Lamington, who, by promise, became his wife. At this time Bick was the English bishop of Glasgow, who, after the execution of one half of the prebends of the diocese, was satisfied with the voluntary banishment of the other, who contrived to fly for their lives. In these circumstances, the public marriage of our hero and heroine was not the work of a day. So situated, however, she bore him three children under that faith. Meantime, her father had bargained with an English chieftan for his daughter. Wallace heard tell of it; and taking the advantage of a six weeks truce between the subdued Scots and the governing English, he, at the feast of Esther (and no skaith to his religion), went to the church of Lanark to hear mass, and in the home-coming to see his lass. The father of the wife of our hero contrived to meet him on his way from the church to the town, where the English soldiers, by orders, picked a quarrel with him. His peaceable answer in Gaelic, the language of this country at that time, speaks for the powers of love in a more forcible manner than the corruption of

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what

what we call English is capable of at the present day. For peace sake, and to obtain his end, our hero puts up with every insult till they degrade the name of his sword by calling it an English knife. Here Wallace, beset on all sides, was timely assisted by Sir John the Grahame. Thus reinforced, he drew the English to the heights of a fall on the Clyde, and it was here that the point of his long sword pierced the ground, when the female servant and confidante of his wife, in tears, told him his all was lost, that his wife was dead, and that none could tell who had killed her. Her infant daughter by Sir William, was, in the course of the conflict, saved by a neighbour matron, and in the reign of Robert de Bruce became heiress of Lamington, and married one of the royal race of Baliol, who, under the proscription, had assumed the name of Baillie. This produce of the marriage, in a direct line with the estate, is now represented by the lady of Sir John Lockhart Ross, Baronet.

Leaving that boisterous age, we return with pleasure to an account of our own times, in looking after the arts of peace;—the transition is pleasant. On Wallace Fall, on the banks of the Clyde, we

begin

begin our account of the rise and progress of the art of cotton-spinning in Scotland. Here Mr. Dale has erected works on a large scale, where the machinery within doors is acted upon by four large water wheels. Besides these large buildings, is a village capable of lodging upwards of two thousand people, for the accommodation of the workers. It is at present far from being filled with nineteen hundred inhabitants; the rest of the workers and children live in Lanark, the head town of the county, where, about twenty years ago, there was a superabundance of old and decayed houses to be let for very small rents. At present the traveller finds none under that description; on the contrary, the house rents are now on a level with those of the same class in Glasgow and Edinburgh. In progress, we proceed in our account of the spiritual, as well as temporal management of a young and rising generation, whose youthful lines of life have been, by Providence, the rich provider of all his creatures with food when they are hungry. Though we dare not presume to advise, yet we would be happy to hear of a better system than the following, practised at all the works in the empire. It is of the highest importance to the state, and claims the attention of the

the legislature. It was in consequence of a failure of this sort, in all its departments, in Lancashire, that the President of the Board of Health at Manchester, in the course of this summer, 1796, wrote word to Mr. Dale concerning these matters. His answer has made its appearance in almost all of our periodical publications; and as we are sure it will live long after he has paid the debt of nature, we present our readers with it, prefacing, that it was at the desire of T. B. Bayley, Esq. of Hope, near Manchester, chairman of the Board of Health in Manchester, we are enabled to give our readers an account of the Lanark cotton mills, from the London Monthly Magazine for July 1796. The following interesting particulars, relative to the cotton manufactory at Glasgow, have lately been transmitted by Mr. David Dale, an eminent cotton manufacturer of that place, to T. B. Bayley, Esq. of Hope, near Manchester, in answer to some queries addressed by the latter gentleman to Mr. Dale.

Queries

*Queries submitted to Mr. Dale of Glasgow by Mr.
Bayley of Manchester.*

1. The dimensions of spinning rooms, especially the height?
2. Number of spindles in a room?
3. Modes of ventilation and purification?
4. Number of boys and girls in one room?
5. Hours of labour, of rest, and for meals?
6. Rules for cleanliness, and for health?
7. Time and manner of teaching the children to read, and of religious instruction?
8. Mode and time of hiring?
9. Whence the mills are supplied with labourers?
10. Means employed to prevent or correct the typhous fever?
11. Mode of lodging and feeding the children?
12. What are they fit for when too big for the spindles?
12. Are they commonly strong for labour, or otherwise, &c.?

Mr. Dale's answer to the same.

1. The spinning, and all the other rooms, are of the whole extent of the buildings, without any subdivisions,

divisions, and are from 120 to 150 feet long; from 26 to 30 feet wide, and all of them in height ten feet from floor to floor, or nine feet clear of the beams.

2. The spinning rooms contain each about 2000 spindles.

3. Ventilation is greatly promoted by the rapid motion of many parts of the machinery. Fresh air is introduced by regularly opening the windows at top, on both sides of the house. To increase the circulation still more, air-holes, six inches square, on a level with the floor, are opened below every other window through the walls, at the distance of fourteen feet from each other; but these are only of advantage in summer, as the cold in winter precludes the use of them. The means of purification in use, are, washing the walls and ceilings of the rooms at least once a year with new slacked lime, weekly washings of the floors and machinery with scalding water, and frequent and constant brushings of the walls, ceilings and floor.

4. The greatest number of persons in one room is 75, in some there are only 50.

5. The hours of labour are eleven and a half each day, viz. from six o'clock in the morning till seven o'clock at night, with half an hour of intermission at nine o'clock for breakfast, and a whole hour at two for dinner.

6. The only rules for cleanliness and health, are such as enjoin the practices above mentioned, in answer to the third query.

7. Seven is the hour for supper; in half an hour after at most, and as much sooner as possible, the teaching commences, and continues till nine o'clock. The schools at present are attended by five hundred and seven scholars, in instructing whom sixteen teachers are employed; thirteen in teaching to read, two to write, and one to figure, besides a person who teaches sewing, and another who occasionally teaches church music. The mode of teaching is as follows: The course is divided into eight classes, according to the progress of the scholars; to each of these classes one or more teachers are assigned, as the numbers in that stage of advancement may require. To the teachers is specified in writing, how far they are respectively to carry forward their scholars; which, so soon as they have accomplished, the

c g

scholars

scholars are transferred to the next highest class, and the teacher receives a premium for every one so qualified *. In their respective classes, the teachers promote emulation in the usual way, by making the top of the class the post of honour, which is still farther kept up by the distribution of rewards every half year to such as, from an account taken once a fortnight, appear to have been most frequently uppermost. On Sundays, that part of the children who cannot go to church for want of accommodation,

* The following is a statement of the number in each class at present, which affords an accurate view of the general state of their education:

In the first or latter class there are 65 scholars,

| | | | |
|----------|---|---|----|
| second, | - | - | 85 |
| third, | - | - | 76 |
| fourth, | - | - | 65 |
| fifth, | - | - | 44 |
| sixth, | - | - | 44 |
| seventh, | - | - | 51 |
| eighth, | - | - | 80 |

The eighth or highest class are all good readers, and employ half of their time each night in writing. Such as stand in no need of farther instruction in reading, of whom there are about twelve boys and twelve girls, employ the remainder of their time, after writing, in learning arithmetic and sewing, except on occasional nights appointed for revising their reading.

tion, are kept busy at school; and in the evenings, after public worship, the usual teachers spend regularly three hours in giving religious instruction, by causing the scriptures to be read, catechising, &c. As there is accommodation at church for only 150 children, they all go to it in rotation. Besides the night schools, there are two day schools for children too young for work, which, as well as the night ones (except the providing their own books), are entirely free of expence to the scholars.

8. The time of hiring differs with the different descriptions of children. Those who agree for a stipulated weekly wage, and who are generally such as live with their parents, are commonly engaged for four years; while such as are received from the workhouse in Edinburgh, or who are otherwise without friends to take charge of them, and who, in lieu of wages, are maintained and educated, are bound four, five, six, or seven years, according to their age, or generally till they have completed their fifteenth year. The mode of hiring is generally by contract of the parents or curators of the children in their behalf.

9. The supply of workers for the mills comes

either from the native inhabitants of the place; from families who have been collected about the works from the neighbouring parishes, and more distant parts of the country; or lastly, from Edinburgh or Glasgow, by the number of destitute children these places constantly afford.

10. When fevers, or any epidemical distempers, appear in the boarding house where that description of workers who do not receive their wages are accommodated, the means used to prevent the spreading of the infection are, the immediate removal of the sick to a detached part of the house, and frequent sprinkling and fumigating of the bed rooms with vinegar. Typhous fevers have not appeared there for years, but have, during that time, been in the village, though never general; yet in no case, so far as circumstances afforded the means of judging, did it appear to originate in the mills, or even to be communicated by the intercourse the workers have there with each other*.

11. The

* The following statement of the number of children in the boarding-house, at different periods, and the annual deaths there, best evinces their general state of health.

In

11. The greatest part of the workers are lodged in their parents houses in the village, in the immediate neighbourhood of the mills, or in the town of Lanark, one mile distant. The principal part of their food, as is usual in the country, consists of oatmeal. Those who get their maintenance in lieu of wages are lodged all together in one house. They consist, at present, of 396 boys and girls. There are six sleeping apartments for them, and three children are allowed to each bed. The ceilings and walls of the apartments are white-washed twice a year with hot lime, and the floors washed with scalding water and sand. The children sleep on wooden bottomed beds, on bed-ticks filled with straw, which is in general changed once a month. A sheet covers the bed-ticks, and above that are one or two pair of blankets, and a bed cover, as the season requires. The bed rooms are carefully swept, and the windows thrown open every morning, in which state they remain through the day. Of late, cast iron

| | | |
|----------|---------------|-----------|
| In 1792, | 272 boarders. | 2 deaths. |
| 1793, | 288 ditto. | 1 |
| 1794, | 306 ditto. | 0 |
| 1795, | 384 ditto. | 6 |

9 deaths.

iron beds have been introduced in place of wooden ones. The upper body clothing in use in summer, both for boys and girls, is entirely of cotton, which, as they have spare suits to change with, are washed once a fortnight. In winter, the boys are dressed in woollen cloth, and they, as well as the girls, have complete dress suits for Sundays. Their linens are changed once a week. For a few months in summer, both boys and girls go without shoes and stockings. The provisions are dressed in cast iron boilers, and consist of oatmeal porridge for breakfast and supper, and milk with it in its season. In winter, its substitute is a composition of molasses, fermented with some new beer, which is called *swats*. For dinner, the whole of them have every day, in all seasons, barley broth made from fresh beef. The beef itself is divided among one half of the children, in quantities of about seven ounces English to each; the other half is served with cheese in quantities of about five ounces English each: so that they have alternately beef and cheese for dinner, excepting now and then a dinner of herrings in winter, and fresh butter in summer. To the beef and cheese is added a plentiful allowance of potatoes or barley bread, of which last they have

also an allowance every morning before going to work.

12. & 13. As far as observation, with regard to these two queries, has extended, the workers, when too big for spinning, are as stout and robust as others. The male part of them are fit for any trade. A great many, since the commencement of the war, have gone into the army and navy, and others are occasionally going away as apprentices to smiths and joiners, &c. but especially to weavers; for which last trade, from the expertness they acquire in handling yarn, they are particularly well fitted, and of course are taken as apprentices on better terms. The females generally leave the mills, and go to private family service when about sixteen years of age. Were they disposed to continue at the mills, these afford abundant employment for them at reeling, picking, &c. as well as to many more young men that ever remain at them.

Cotton Spinning by Water Mills.

The first water mill for spinning cotton in Scotland was erected at Pennycuick, and the next at Rothsay in Bute, about the year 1779. When the
expence

expence and magnitude of these works are compared with the narrowness of the country, the infancy of the arts, the ruinous consequences of the American war, the effects of which are still felt by thousands of worthy individuals, the progress of this art may appear astonishing, when it is yet only in its infancy. In the course of thirteen years, thirty-nine water mills have been built, and are now at work. The whole, on an average, turns night and day,

— 124,800 spindles.

Meantime there are 1200 common

gennies, working by day, with

84 spindles each, — 100,800

600 mule gennies, with 144 each, 86,400

— 312,000 spindles.

One fourth of these spindles may be supposed occupied in spinning warps and wefts, at the average of No. 25. and to throw annually 3,479,568 lbs. at 4s. 1d. is — — L. 710,411 16 0

The other three fourths of the spindles are supposed to be occupied in spinning finer yarn; take the average at No. 75, which will

— — — — —
Carry over L. 710,411 16 0

| | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|---------|------|
| Brought over | L. 710,411 | 16 | 0 |
| throw annually | 1,149,475 | libs. | |
| cotton yarns, worth | 9s. 6d. per | | |
| lib., is | - | 546,000 | 12 6 |
| | | <hr/> | |
| | L. 1,256,412 | 8 | 6 |

Supposing the gross material, being 4,629,043 lib. at 2s. is 462,904l., the difference between 1,256,412l. 8s. 6d. and 462,904l. Sterling, gives 793,508l. 8s. 6d. to the amount of productive labour, on the raw material of cotton wool, before it comes into the hand of the manufacturer for weaving, of which in its proper place. Meantime, take an account of the cost of the machinery, the cause of this great effect:

Thirty-nine water mills, on an average, cost 10,000l. each, which is - - - L. 390,000 0 0

Twelve hundred common jennies

cost 6l. each, - - - 7200 0 10

Six thousand mule jennies, 30l. - 18,000 0 0

Housing for the two last, - 75,000 0 0

Sunk capital in building and ma-

chinery, - - - L. 490,200 0 0

h h

The

The above works require about twenty-five thousand men, women, and children, who earn from one shilling and sixpence to upwards of a guinea per week, amounting to about - L. 500,000 0 0

The raw material, 4,629,043 lib.

of cotton wool, at 2s. per lib.

is - - - 462,904 6 0

Brought by this machinery and labour to be worth - 1,256,412 8 6

Add to it the amount of what comes annually from England, 520,000 0 0

L. 1,776,412 0 0

Weaving, and all charges when it is wrought into cloth, 592,137 0 0

Printing and King's duty, tanning and needlework, 840,000 0 0

L. 3,108,549 8 6

Taking the common run of working tradesmen from Christmas to Christmas, the man capable of making the greatest wages, at the settlement of the accounts, is in general behind the man of mediocrity, and making allowances for apprentices (of which there are a great number at present), supposing

supposing each to gain 15l. per annum, which is more than they do, this branch affords bread to about - - - 38,815 weavers.

Allowing one woman to three weavers, for winding warp and weft, these men create employment to 12,938 women.

Supposing one third of the muslin tamboured and ornamented with the needle, in conformity to fashion, by which, on an average, its value is raised to one and a half of its original cost, which the calculator will find in the price of fine yarn and weaving, on the average of No. 25, presuming each woman and girl so employed, one with another, to earn annually, making allowance for numbers little more than in a state of childhood, who could put their hands to nothing else, suppose they gain each 8l. per annum, this gives employment to - - - 105,000

Carry over 156,753

| | | |
|----------------------------------|---------|----------|
| Brought over | 156,753 | persons. |
| To whom add the cotton spinners, | | |
| amounting to | 25,000 | |
| | <hr/> | |
| | 181,753 | persons. |

In this calculation, if we may be allowed to avail ourselves of the chain in which mankind, in the order of things, are linked together, it will appear from unquestionable data, that this newly acquired art affords bread not only to the people above enumerated, but also to an immense number of people who necessarily administer to the wants of the labourer. Taking their clothing from the data of the army establishment (from the highest to the lowest), at the average of twopence per day, they afford bread to 29,923 people, all of whom make their appearance as necessary appendages to the wants of a great people, whose ready money weekly wages enable them to pay on the Saturday night. This last number of people may naturally be supposed to consist of hatmakers, spinners of linen and woollen yarn, weavers, taylors, &c. tanners, shoemakers, and stockingmakers, staymakers, mantuamakers, milliners, &c. house builders, carpenters, blacksmiths, founders, without taking in the respectable body of

of clockmakers, the third prime movers of the whole machinery.

We proceed now to the progress of the loom in the county of Renfrew, an appendage of Lanarkshire, separated from that county to become the patrimony of the great Stewarts of Scotland, before that illustrious race obtained the diadem. We arrive at Paisley, the site of a rich, royal, and well endowed abbey.

It was at the beginning of this century, that in that parish a few industrious manufacturers projected and began a fabric of striped cloth, which they called Bengals, in imitation of the manufactures of Indostan, but did not come up to the genius of the Asiatic manufacturer, who makes his warp of cotton yarn; for it was but of late years discovered that the cotton warp was equally strong to undergo the friction of the loom as linen warp.

The silk gauze manufactory was begun in Paisley in 1759. The similarity between thread gauze and silk gauze accelerated the progress of this branch. The weavers found no great difficulty in imitating the Spitalfields fabrics, and the manufacturer found
it

it his interest to push a business so favourably situated for cheapness of labour, compared with the metropolis of Great Britain. A company from London established a warehouse here for that branch in 1761, and several others soon after, composed of partners, some at Paisley and others at London. This new manufacture gave sufficient room for the display of taste and genius in contriving new patterns. In this they succeeded beyond all expectation. Paisley silk gauzes became the fashionable wear through all the polite circles in Europe. The Spitalfields manufactures were fairly outdone, and the British gauzes were preferred at Paris, in opposition to all the French manufacturers, by whom these fabrics were originally invented. At last his most Christian Majesty published an arret, prohibiting the importation of them under the severest penalties. In the commercial treaty with France, however, gauzes of all kinds were allowed to be imported on paying a duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem*. And here we present our readers with a state of the

Silk

Silk Gauze Manufacture at Paisley in 1784.

This year the number of weavers employed were not under 5000
 Winders, warpers, clippers, draw-boys, and others necessary in the various parts of the silk manufacture, - 5000

10,000

Suppose these ten thousand workers, at an average, to earn 5s. per week, the sum paid for wages will be L. 130,000 0 0
 Every silk loom produces in value yearly, upon an average, 70l.—the amount is - 350,000 0 0

Value of Paisley Manufactures for 1784.

| | | | |
|--------------------------|------------|----|----|
| Silk gauzes, | L. 350,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Lawns and thread gauzes, | 164,385 | 16 | 6½ |
| Thread, | 64,800 | 0 | 0 |
| | <hr/> | | |
| | L. 579,185 | 16 | 6½ |

The number of people employed.

| | |
|---|--------|
| In the lawn branch, weavers, | 2400 |
| Spinners, | 7384 |
| Winders, warpers, clippers, &c. | 1000 |
| Overseers, | 100 |
| Makers of machinery and implements, | 800 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 11,684 |
| Thread spinners, winders, bleachers, twiners, &c. | 4800 |
| Silk weavers, | 5000 |
| Winders, warpers, clippers, &c. | 5000 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 14,800 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total employed, | 26,484 |

BLEACHING.

BLEACHING.

Some time after the beginning of this century, we find the ancient mode of burn brae bleaching, with the knocks and the knocking stone, in full force, in the hand of the housewife, with the aid of booking or steeping the cloth in a lee formed of cows dung and urine. In this tardy way was our bounty linen bleached. What was meant for the market, however, of which there was a great quantity, being the staple manufactory of our country, came through a more expensive process, as we see by the laws in the reign of James IV. and V. concerning the importation of ashes duty free, for the purpose of bleaching and soap making. At that time our ancestors were well acquainted with the art of burning the fern for ashes. This came also under the notice of the legislature about twenty years ago. The trustees employed a well informed dyer in this town, and paid him for a summer's journey to the Highlands, to regain this art from the Highland women among the brackens. We have heard nothing of his progress. The wool of the sheep will soon destroy that plant in these parts.

About 1730, after the minds of men were engrossed with the idea of enriching themselves and their country by the linen branch, in the German fabric, Mr. John Gray, one of our merchants at our staple, Campvere, came home to his patrimony of Wellhouse, and under the patronage of the trustees erected that well known bleachfield. His materials for booking were a mixture of the Hungarian pearl and potash, the liquid butter milk. This system kept its ground till about 1762, when Mr. James Macgregor acquired and adopted the Irish method of beetling by water machinery, and booking with oil of vitriol diluted in water. This strong acid superseded and restored to man his cool and natural draught of butter milk in the heat of summer.

In the finer fabrics of the muslins, the common vitriol is retiring from the stage, and making way for its essence. A few years ago, chemistry lent the bleacher her aid. He now extracts the essence in steam, which is both safer and more expeditious than the former process. Our limits do not admit of a minute detail of the materials and modes of preparation now in use in this much improved branch of our arts. If our intelligent statistical traveller, when he returns from Paisley, wishes to see this useful art

in perfection, we will conduct him to Finnistoun, our rural village, and introduce him to an eminent master in this art, the ingenious John Semple. Our readers will now see our muslins beautifully white, and worn by all ranks, by the handsome pinn-winder and the noble peers.

OIL OF VITRIOL.

Before the year 1750, the bleachfields erected in Scotland, under the patronage of the trustees for fisheries and manufactures, were supplied with what oil of vitriol they wanted in the process, from England and Holland, at the price of 16d. per pound. About this time the chemical genius of Scotland made his appearance, in the shape of the celebrated Dr. Roebuck, who projected the scheme of a manufactory of this article in Scotland; and having formed a company, which at that time he thought equal to such an undertaking, he erected large works for that purpose at Prestonpans, with this good effect to the community, in point of competition, that in progress, by underselling foreigners, the price fell from 16d. to 6d. per pound before the year 1760. Sixpence was fixed as a profitable and prudent barrier to all parties, with the Prestonpans company in Scotland,

Scotland. This manufacture remained a mystery and monopoly till 1771, when Neil M'Brayne, a true friend to the freedom of the arts, in the course of a summer's bathing contrived to bring with him to Langlone a few of the workmen. There he began a work of this sort on an extensive scale. The Prestonpans company considering themselves patented, prosecuted our adventurer in an appeal to the House of Peers. The mystery came out in process. In consequence, Matthew Machen, a few years ago, erected a work on a small scale for this purpose, in the neighbourhood of Govan coalwork, where the culm is easily come at; and the exertions of this versatile genius have been accompanied with success. The Prestonpans vitriol works belong now wholly to Henry Glassford, Esq. of Dougalston.

CUDBEAR

Is a new and valuable acquisition to the arts, particularly in dyeing wool and silk. The use and rude preparation of the rock moss, in forming various colours, was well known to the wives of the ancient Britons after the Romans had taught them the art of spinning and weaving. Time brings experience, and paves the road to perfection. In the course of

ages, the Flemings, remarkable for perseverance in their pursuits, and who, about three hundred years ago, were the spinners and weavers of the English wool, found themselves the clothiers of Europe. In forming their dyes, they had recourse to the rock moss of Caledonia. These Flemings reduced the manufacture into a system. Our limits do not admit of a full detail of the return and establishment of this art in its native country. We therefore proceed in detail of the Cudbear manufactory carried on at Glasgow by George Mackintosh and Company, who, in 1777, purchased a piece of ground at the foot of the Craigs, on which they erected a work for this purpose on a large scale, occupying about three acres and an half of ground, completely built and walled round, with a dike ten feet high, of stone and lime. This dye stuff, now become an useful article, and used chiefly in the woollen and silk manufactures in Britain, is made from an excrescence that grows upon rocks and stones, a species of the lichen or rock moss, and when chemically prepared is called *cudbear*. It was known and used in the Highlands of Scotland by the name of *corker* or *crottel*, many hundred years ago. But it was Mr. George Cuthbert Gordon, now Dr. Cuthbert Gordon, who first attempted,

tempted, and had the merit of bringing the process to a regular and systematic science; and they, in conjunction with the Messrs. Alexanders of Edinburgh, erected a manufactory for it in Leith, in which they persevered for several years, but it proved in the end unsuccessful.

Considerable improvements have been made on this manufacture since its establishment in Glasgow; and the company finding that rock moss in Scotland would soon be exhausted, they early sent persons of skill to explore the rocks of Sweden and Norway, from whence they have had, for several years, all the rock moss they use. In these parts, also, it is beginning to turn scarce, and missionaries must now be trained to collect this valuable substance on the mountains of Russia.

This manufactory consumes a very considerable quantity of urine, about two thousand five hundred gallons per day. For the collecting of which from the loom-shops, fifteen hundred iron-bound casks are kept; and for an article which formerly ran in waste through the kennels and drains of the streets, the company pays from 1500*l.* to 2000*l.* per annum.

This

This cudbear is much used in blue colours. It not only saves a good deal of indigo, but gives a brilliancy and lustre to that colour which indigo alone cannot do, and, with different salts, produces many various shades.

DYEING OF TURKEY-RED ON COTTON.

The dyeing of Turkey-red on cotton, though a very late discovery in this kingdom, was established in Glasgow earlier than in any part of Great Britain. In the year 1785, Mr. George Mackintosh being in London, engaged Monsieur Papillon, an eminent Turkey-red dyer from Rouen in Normandy, carried him with him to Glasgow, and, in conjunction with Mr. David Dale, built an extensive dye-house near Dalmarnock, which M. Papillon conducted, and where cotton is dyed a real Turkey-red, equal in beauty and solidity to East India colours. There is another dye-house, also extensive, lately erected for the same purpose in the neighbourhood of this one, by M. Papillon, on his own account. At both works, the Turkey-red colours are now made in great perfection; and the ingenious and industrious manufacturers of Glasgow and Paisley, by means of these establishments, are enabled to make
cotton

cotton policate handkerchiefs, and other fancy goods, equal in beauty and quality to any in the known world. And although the Messrs. Borille (one of whom is settled at Manchester) did obtain a premium from parliament for the Turkey-red, the business was first completed here; and specimens of cotton manufactured policates, of a superior colour, were produced before a committee of the House of Commons, made by Mr. George Mackintosh, who was the first who manufactured any in Britain, while Borille only produced some hanks of cotton yarn done by him in a miniature way. It is now (1796) computed that there are upwards of five thousand looms employed in this branch of policates, and other goods in which this colour is used, in Glasgow, Paisley, and suburbs, &c.

IRON LIQUOR.

It was so late as the year 1780 that the printfields in this country were supplied from the London market with what iron liquor was necessary for their operations. About this time Thomas Perrance was brought from London to Renton, a village on the water of Leven, and began this useful art in the centre of a large market for this article. In

1790,

1790, he began his present work at Brownfield. In progress he was followed by Mr. William Ewing, who shortly after erected his work in the Gorbals. He again was followed by Mr. Walter M'Alister, whose work, on a large scale, forms the north-western boundary of Tradestoun. Messrs. White and Bain followed them. Their works occupy the buildings of the second stoneware manufactory in Glasgow, on the south side of the Gallowmoor. These four works, with one at Paisley under the direction of Mr. Nairne, on a scale equal to any of them, form a ready market to the farmers in the neighbourhood for their whey, to the amount of upwards of twenty thousand gallons; which, after deduction of waste in fermentation, &c. produces upwards of one hundred and sixty thousand gallons of iron liquor, worth 10d. per gallon, equal to 6666l. 3s. 4d. This mite, among many, forms a part in the balance of power, in exchange of commodities between the two kingdoms. The quantity made is equal to the demand of this market, besides what they send annually to the English and Irish print-fields by order. We consider this acquisition to the arts as so much profitable labour on a sunk capital, well applied, as well as to the country at large, in bringing to profitable use an article of the dairy, which,

which, in the summer season, could not be consumed even in the shape of charity, in a grazing part of the country, thinly inhabited.

STOCKING-MAKING.

It was in the last century, that Lusc, a Cambridge scholar, projected and brought to perfection the stocking frame, on the principles of a loom, which, by a touch of the foot, and a jerk of the hands, operating on the machinery above, and laying the thread in the bosom of sixty needles, that, with another exertion with the hands and feet, the workman takes up sixty steeks in the time the knitter with wires could take up twenty. It was some time before this useful art made its way into Scotland; and when it came it was a mystery. It was only the sons of those who could pay very high apprenticeships that were admitted to learn the art. After some attempts had been made for its establishment under patronage at Edinburgh, a number of merchants and monied men in Glasgow formed themselves into a company for the purpose of establishing their useful art here. They began their operations on a large scale, with an adequate capital, yet under every possible disadvantage. They brought their stocking

k k

frames

frames and the weavers from England, together with the woolcombers and their families. They bought the wool in the fleece. After it was sorted, the combers wives taught new spinners, twisters, winders, &c. preparatory for the workmen on the frames. Most of the apprentices had exhausted their little patrimony on the fee. One of these apprentices, however, David Allan, finding himself master of the art and the requisites, began this business for himself, on a small scale, with these advantages, viz. he was his own manager, clerk and foreman, &c. without enumerating all the advantages peculiar to a master of an art. It is obvious that he had the saving of at least ten per cent. on his side. Success, accompanied by perseverance and industry, ranks him at this day among the first hosiers in Scotland. In every fabrication of the loom, much depends on fashion. The wear of stocking breeches by all ranks of men had created an extensive market, insomuch, that the stocking manufacturers of Glasgow had their frames at work in all the country towns in the Lowlands of Scotland. In short, this branch having assumed the powers of weaving, not only worsted and linen, but the silk stocking also, this art wore the appearance of the second article in point of the staple manufactory of Scotland. It was about this time

time that the great and the benevolent Lord Gardenston formed his town of Laurencekirk. A great part of it he peopled with stocking weavers, and patronised their performances so far by his own example, that the country gentlemen in the north had a summer suit of stocking cloth, coat, vest, and breeches, in 1777. We consider this period as the epoch of the grandeur of this patriotic exertion. The Manchester cotton manufactures took place of the stocking breeches; the coats were short lived; a number of adventurers gave up extensive undertakings; a large sunk stock in frames was realised when they came to market by auction. Notwithstanding, the old rooted branches kept their ground; and on a clear field, to this day, persevere in their first improvements from the worsted, viz. the thread, which is now completely superseded by the cotton hose, found to be a more comfortable wear. Thus we see, that after every possible exertion of the intelligent and the great, the original purpose of this branch failed, for want of the necessary feeders at the root, viz. an wool market under proper regulations, the subsidiary instruments, the contractor for the wool with the sheep farmers, the want of sworn sorters or staplers, by whom every quality is arranged, wool-combers for preparing and dressing of the wool, the

worsted spinner, in short the twister for the stocking loom. After all our exertions, the Glasgow adventurers found themselves planting an exotic on a fruitless soil. The clothing counties of England will remain for ages the masters of the woollen hosiery. The capitals of two of her counties, viz. Nottingham and Exeter, has retained the profitable privilege of furnishing Britain and her settlements with woollen hose.

After the natural causes of defect were discovered, and fashion had failed them in the woollen branch, they found themselves, by practice, proficient in that of the linen or flax hose. When the fashion failed them in that also, they took up the cotton with success.

It is not easy for the calculator to fix an estimate of the money that has been lost in the fixing of this art in Scotland. A capital was necessary. The price of a stocking loom from England, at the first outset, was from 17l. to 18l. The exertions and competition of our own workmen reduced them to 15l. The business was heavy and uncomeatable by the common weaver. He who was able, however, to employ ten frames, received or retained the weekly

weekly rent in part payment of the workmanship of the weaver, when he returned his work to his employer.

CARD MAKING.

Before the Union of the two kingdoms, when the commonalty made their own clothing, with a surplus of linen for the English market, the Scots were supplied with wool and flax cards, at second hand, from the Netherlands, through their staple Cambrere. After the Restoration, an act of parliament in favour of the arts holds out encouragement for the making of cards, for which an adventurer at Leith obtained a patent. His exertions in this art took a retrograde direction; and in place of bringing these articles to market on a footing with competition, he fixed his prices, and afterwards procured the seizure of what was imported from the Low Countries and from England clandestinely. When brought to sale in a rusted state, at an after period, he bought them in lots, and sold them at his own price as patent cards. The Union happily put an end to these monopolies in this country, and we afterwards received our wool cards from England at second hand. Within these twenty years, a company began a manufactory

nufactory of cards at Leith. A branch was shortly after attempted in Glasgow. The want of capital checked it in the bud. The machinery of it came to market by auction, and was bought by David Fleming and Company, who extended the sale considerably. They, however, were not bred to the business, and prudently did not venture beyond their reach in the finer fabrics. By this time, the spinning of cotton by machinery had arrived to such magnitude, that a large field opened for the ingenious in this art. In 1794, Robert Walsli of Halifax in Yorkshire, settled here two of his sons, and began the card making business, in conformity to the demand for the carding of cotton for the finest yarns; and finding his operations on a scale too narrow for the demand, he brought more artists from England. By this means, he will in a short time be enabled to receive a proportion of the money that goes out of this part of the country annually, for an article so absolutely necessary in the formation, progress, and improvements daily making in the now staple of our country. We therefore consider this branch as a great acquisition to the arts in this city. The powers of machinery upon the wire supplies the handy labour of thousands, by the management of a few bred artists. The fixing of the
prepared

prepared wire into the leather gives employment to upwards of four hundred children, at an age, when formerly, they could have been of no use to their parents. The boys earn from 1s. 6d. to 3s. per week. The artist in this part of the cotton machinery forces constant employment. The nature of the fabric, so fine and open to tear and wear, in hourly motion, ensures him of a renewal of the wire suit of clothing once in seven years. His trade, therefore, is as permanent as that of a taylor. Our limits will not admit of a detail of a branch of useful and profitable labour joined in its nature with the iron and cotton works of this country; we will content ourselves with the price of one hundred weight of bar iron, at 1l. 6s. per cwt. drawn into wire worth 4s. 3d. the pound, or 23l. 16s. per cwt.; and making allowance for the immense waste in cutting, placing, &c. the expence of profitable labour will, on an average, bring the hundredth weight of bar iron from 1l. 6s. to 23l. 16s. in wire. The price of this labour is paid to the English artist in the cards, to a very considerable sum. The art of wire drawing is well known, and easily come at. The art of card making, in the centre of a market, invites the intelligent projector to begin the process with the prospect of profit, from a work on a small

small scale, unclogged with superfluous salaries given to a set of nominal managers. These have been the centre pillars of our attempts in the progress of the arts in this country, and we are happy to hear that it is already in contemplation to erect a work of that sort in this place.

GLASS HOUSES.

About the year 1730, a company of merchants formed the scheme of making bottles at Glasgow. To encourage this project, the town feued off a piece of ground to the company at a small ground-annual. They began their work on a small scale; and for a number of years, the productions of a few workmen, at a three pot furnace, for four months in the year, was more than sufficient to supply the demand of the west of Scotland and the north of Ireland. Some time afterwards, the wine merchants of Leith and Edinburgh erected a bottle-house at Leith, to which the workmen of the bottle-house of Glasgow resorted for the remaining part of the year. Meantime, the vulgar were amused with the story of the salamander breeding in the fire, which served the uninformed in point of reason for this annual suspension of process in this new art. These adven-

turers persevered in their undertaking with apparent success, and on the site of their former work erected a cone on a large scale. For this purpose they brought an artist from England, John Clerk, who taught them the art of making fire brick, and being a master of his art, continued to be their potter for many years. It is to this man that we owe what we knew and practised in the art of brick-making till the year 1763. Since that period, the art has come to a degree of perfection equal to the taste of the country.

Meantime, our adventurers formed the project of making crown or window glass; and in 1752 we find the editors of the Scots Magazine informing their readers, that it is with pleasure they hear that the Glas-house Company of Glasgow have arrived at so much perfection in the making of crown glass, that it meets a preference in the market to that made at Bristol, &c. Their progress in this art was of no long continuance. About this period the glass window was beginning to make its appearance in the small farm houses. Formerly the openings for light were covered with oiled paper; but the grand substitute for glass was streffan, the envelope or covering of the quadruped in utero. That of the

foal is of a strong texture, and of considerable durability ; that of the calf is of a more tender nature. The cow, after calving, swallows it with avidity, if not prevented by the careful housewife, by strewing it over with salt, which the cow licks off with pleasure, leaving the membrane unhurt, which is stretched on the frame of the window, where it stood the assaults of the weather for years, when supported on the inside by small slips of timber placed crosswise, in the manner of the lead frames in the windows of our churches. The process was precisely the same as that used by the skinner in stretching the lamb-skin on the frame for parchment or vellum, without the operation of polishing with pumicestone. It is this membrane, when dressed as above, that we know by the name of *gold-beater's skin* ; and it is of it that the glovers make the French chicken-skin gloves, which, when first manufactured in Glasgow by William Brown, were sold at five shillings Sterling per pair. Leaving behind us the prospect of our then artless country, we follow with pleasure the progress of the art of glass-making to the present period ; and beginning at the bottle-house of Glasgow, the root of that branch, we count in Scotland eight bottle-houses, four crown glass houses, and two crystal houses, all of which find full employment to
upwards

upwards of two thousand people, who earn wages from 26s. to 50s. per week. We now return to 1777, to the first crystal house in Scotland, erected at Finniestoun, in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, named

VERREVILLE.

This work was erected by Cookson and Company of Newcastle, and Patrick Colquhoun merchant in Glasgow, by whose taste and indefatigable industry, cutters and engravers on glass were brought from England and Germany. After this work had been carried on for some time, and the expected peace with America not coming soon enough to open a market, the work was abandoned; and when the premises came to market, it was bought by the present proprietor. We present our readers with the following account of it.

This most ingenious manufacture is now carried on by Mr. John Geddes the proprietor, upon a much larger scale than any in Scotland. Originally the cutting and engraving of glass was executed by foreigners; but he has now formed a large academy, consisting entirely of natives, for that pur-

pose; some of whom, it must be allowed, do it in a masterly style. The ingenious proprietor of the work has likewise admirably adapted a steam engine to the purpose of cutting and engraving of glass, which renders the execution easy and expeditious, the workers using no exertion but simply holding the glass to the wheels.

The works of Verreville, or Glasstown, are laid out in an elegant style. The cone is of a beautiful form, and above one hundred feet high. The cutting shop is attached to the cone, and a very large handsome warehouse contiguous. As the proprietor is himself superintendant and acting manager of the whole, and is at the same time well versed in chemistry and natural philosophy, from his genius, science, experience, and indefatigable application to the business, the manufacture may be expected to be carried to its apex, or highest pitch of improvement, with respect to quality, style, taste, execution and *water* (if we may be permitted to use the phrase), as, with respect to brilliancy, the lustre of the diamond is not superior to some specimens of his glass. Nay, indeed, every improvement in the manufacture is to be expected from a gentleman who

who pays such unremitting attention to the scientific, as well as practical part of the art.

N. B. Beautiful and brilliant specimens of his style and taste in cutting are exemplified in the lustres, girandoles, epergnes, desert sets, &c. exhibited in the wareroom, Wilton's Street, New Town, Glasgow.

The following poetical lines were wrote upon the erection of the work anno 1777.

Where Verreville sheds a lustre on the Clyde,
Which past its lofty cone does smoothly glide,
There genius shines, producing by its power
The cheerful glass, enlivening every hour;
That makes mankind so happy, blythe and gay,
And banishes dull care and strife away;
Cementing friendship, animating love,
Procuring us a taste of bliss above.

Hail to the curious inventive art!

May it to unborn ages still impart

The mirth-inspiring glass, the cup of joy,

Diffusing pleasures that will never cloy!

May future ages think, with grateful heart,

On him who first at Verreville fix'd this curious art!

MALT-MAKING AND BREWING ALE.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, we find her household breakfast for each of the ladies and maids of honour stated at a munchen of bread, a rasher of cold beef, and a pint of beer; in the afternoon some bread and cold fowl, from dinner, with a pint of strong beer. It was in the reign of Charles II. that tea and coffee became the substitute of these solid repasts with the great. The old custom, however, kept its ground with the middle and ordinary ranks in life, in full force, so far down as 1725, and long after. At this period, however, we find the minister of every parish in Scotland, take the medium stipend at 70*l.* a year, with his brewhouse and utensils; in short, families of every description, brewed their own ale. The maltmakers confined their art to the steep, the kiln, and the mill. In a short time after the riot at Glasgow, in consequence of the malt tax extending to Scotland, in the same degree as that of England, with an allowance suitable to the weakness of the Scots barley, the maltmen began to erect works for brewing small beer, for the supply of families, by the medium of retailers of ale, in the shape of the London beer-houses. The wealthy, however,

however, persevered in the making of the strong beer for their own use. Meantime the maltmen brewers made considerable progress in the making and sale of what the people called society ale, in contradistinction to the cauldron ale. About the year 1745, John Crawford of Milton erected a work on the grounds of Blytheswood, on the west side of Grahamstown, without the royalty. Here he began the brewing of strong beer, of a quality thought equal to the house-brewed. In this he was faintly followed up by other brewers, who, by this time, had embarked considerable sums in the distillery of aquavitæ. Their works were on a large scale, unencumbered with excise. They sold the spirits so low as two shillings per English gallon, until the failure of the crop in 1757 caused the government put a stop to the distilleries in Britain. Since that period, no distillery worth naming has made its appearance in the valley of Clydesdale.

Meantime, a number of people in and about Glasgow availed themselves of an indulgence for working a still containing twelve English gallons, for the purpose of brewing cordials, free of excise. The progress and increase of these stills, in the collection of Glasgow, in the course of twelve years, amounted

amounted to upwards of eleven hundred, equal to the consumption of one hundred thousand bolls of malt annually. The destruction of so much grain brought the maltman back to his primitive state. The malt barns of former times were found inadequate to the operation. These piddling distillers became the engine and market of the maker, and the prey of the excisemen, who caused them to be fined quarterly by the justices, in conformity to their abilities. At last government saw their officers receiving a considerable revenue under the authority of law, and prudently put a stop to this mode of unproductive plunder, by putting the distillery laws in force, and under the excise. Having followed the maltman, as an artist, to the last stage, we return to him with pleasure in the capacity of a brewer. From the union in 1706 to the year 1762, our wants and luxuries, in the shape of porter, were supplied by the London brewers in such quantities as to become a staple article, in point of freight, to the Leith traders from London. From that period we date the decline and fall of that trade, the causes of which we deduce from the introduction of that art at Glasgow.

In 1762, a number of respectable merchants in Glasgow formed themselves into a company, and, upon a corner of Hyde Park, on the south side of Anderston, bounded on the south by the Clyde, erected that large work called the New Brewery, and began to brew beer and porter to a considerable amount; but it required several years to bring their porter into general use. This company, in 1767, was followed by John Struthers, an eminent maltman and brewer, who extended his works, and brought them to bear on a large scale. His works are bounded on the north by the Gallowgate, on the south by the road on the north side of the Green, and on the west by St. Mungo's Lane. He was followed, in 1780, by John and Robert Tennent, also eminent in their line, and who progressively enlarged their works to their present size, covering a large space of ground on the Well Park, bounded on the north by the rocks of the Craigs Parks, from which they receive a copious supply of fine water, and on the east by the Cudbear works, on the south by the Cumbernauld road meeting Duke Street, and on the west by the Molendinar Burn. In 1792, they were followed by William Pinkerton, an ingenious brewer, whose works are on a pretty large scale, in Turner's court. The progress

of porter brewing is now followed up by most of the brewers in Glasgow. The following view of the quantity brewed, for the two years preceding the 5th October 1795, will enable the reader to form an idea of the exertions and success of the concerned. There were brewed in Glasgow, from the 5th October 1793 to 6th October 1794, 51,092 bar. beer. And from the 5th October 1794, to 6th Oct. 1795, 50,272

Brewed by brewers in Glasgow, 101,364 barrels of beer in two years. The average of one year, being 50,682 barrels beer of various descriptions, we strike the medium price at 20s. per barrel, or 50,682l.. This sum would have gone to London in payment for that article. When we take into view the extent of the market in the well peopled valley of Clydesdale, whose wants in that luxury of life were supplied at the expence of a transfer of cash by exchange, we consider this acquisition to the arts as of great importance, on a sunk capital, profitably employed!! The new brewery had been erected and begun with a large capital. John and William Cunningham were the managers; the one the man of business, the other the brewer. Though the latter was a good artist, mystery overclouded his operations.

perations. The cloud burst. He was succeeded by James Warroch. The exertions of this well informed gentleman brought the art to that degree of perfection, that as early as the year 1780, the brewery porter was drunk in Glasgow by the gulfish citizens of London as the porter of the capital. The other eminent brewers have made great progress in this art.

THREAD-MAKING.

At the beginning of this century, our little wants in thread were, for the most part, supplied by the housewife from a few streaks of her best lint, spun and twined by the spindle attached to the distaff; the finer kinds of thread were brought from the Netherlands. Campvere was our staple. Here the monks, for the love they bore to the nuns, as well as for their own emolument as brokers, smuggled out of the cloisters, to the warehouses of the merchants, the produce of the labours of their sequestered sisters. About the year 1722, one of our Scots merchants brought from Campvere a thread mill, turning twelve bobbins. Twelve to one was a prodigious stride from the spindle and distaff at this time. This machine came into the hands of Mrs. Millar of Barguran. She set it up, and began progress.

progreſs. Her example was followed by ſome families in Paisley ; for an ingenious wright of the times had ſo far improv'd the powers of this machine, that thoſe conſtructed by him turned twenty-four bobbins. The progreſs of increaſe of ſcale is forty-eight bobbins. Theſe machines were wrought by the hand ; now the horſe is employed with profit, after the artiſt contriv'd to conjoin the power of two mills to the operation of one motion. This improvement has been followed up with ſucceſs ; inſomuch, that in one work at Paisley, twelve of theſe mills are turned with one horſe. We follow the progreſs of this art with pleaſure.

In 1722, a machine turning twelve bobbins was a great acquiſition ; twelve mills, turning forty-eight bobbins each, is now driven by one horſe, turning in all five hundred and ſeventy-fix bobbins.

Thread-making, an exotic, has taken ſuch deep root in this garden of the arts at Paisley, that her induſtrious ſons and daughters conſider it as a natural plant. In order to aſcertain the progreſs of this manufacture, in point of quality and value, it is only neceſſary to ſtate, that William Carliſle, an eminent artiſt in this branch, in the common routine

tine of his business, makes up, in the course of the year, a considerable quantity of thread, which is sold under the denomination of Lyle or Dozen thread, one pound of which will reach in length from Paisley to Edinburgh. The price of the pound of this fine cord is six guineas. The raw material of these fine threads is flax, of Scots growth, worth 4s. per pound, dressed from the mill and heckle, and spun into eight spyndles of the pound, worth 9s. 6d. per spyndle, being 3l. 16s., without making allowance for waste on the raw material, from the time the artist receives it from the flaxdresser, until we see it in the shape of flowers on the garments of the fair, or wove into lace; so that, if a calculation were to be made of the intrinsic value of a pound weight of this lace when finished, it would amount to a sum that would astonish the contemplative mind, when comparing the trifling price of the raw material with the adventitious value which arises from the labour, the skill, the ingenuity, and valuable exertions of the fair.

Those who are possessed of a curious and inquiring turn of mind will be gratified with an account of the circumstances which tended to establish the thread

thread manufactory in this kingdom upon a sure and permanent basis.

After considerable progress had been made in preparing this article for the market, interested dealers and manufacturers, wishing to increase their profits, made use of reels different from one another, both in length and number of threads. Some manufacturers, however, continued to make up their thread upon the ancient standard of forty threads in the hank, a yard in length, while others were reducing theirs to thirty-five, thirty, and even down to twenty-five. This produced a confusion in the trade, and the consumers were liable to be imposed upon. This mischievous circumstance brought the manufacture into discredit; and it was foreseen, that if not remedied, the consequences of this baneful evil would transfer the trade to its ancient seat the Netherlands, where the length of the reel, and the count of the threads, was established by a positive law. Many attempts were made to remedy this alarming grievance, but for many years to no effect. At length, however, ONE of the thread manufacturers stated this matter to the Chamber of Commerce for Glasgow, Paisley, Greenock, and Port-Glasgow. They were pleased to take into their serious consideration the

the importance of this useful art, and appointed a committee of their number to investigate the business and to report. It is but justice done to this committee to say, that notwithstanding the many difficulties they had to encounter, they obtained the consent of the dealers and manufacturers of thread to a regulation in the process which effectually checks fraud, and establishes the trade upon an honourable and permanent foundation. The committee having given in their report to the Chamber, they appointed David Dale and William Carlisle, Esquires, to wait on the Honourable Board of Trustees at Edinburgh, to explain the nature of the business, and to solicit their concurrence and approbation of the measure proposed, as well as their influence and assistance in order to procure an act of parliament for regulating the length and count, and likewise the weights, of ounce thread.

The Honourable Board, convinced of the necessity and propriety of the measure, unanimously agreed to the propositions as stated to them, and even offered to bear a part of the expence that might be incurred in obtaining an act of the legislature for that important purpose. In consequence of the approbation thus obtained from the Board of Trustees,
and

and from the directors of the Chamber of Commerce, the committee was authorised to wait upon the Honourable Ilay Campbell, Esq. then Lord Advocate for Scotland, and member of parliament for the Glasgow district of boroughs, to request that he would bring a bill in to the House of Commons for the better regulation of the thread manufactory in Great Britain. A scroll of the bill, drawn up by the committee, was presented to his Lordship for his perusal. This bill was accordingly brought into the House by his Lordship, as a public bill, in the year 1787, and received the royal assent in 1788. It seems that this salutary law met with considerable opposition, as appears from a printed statement of the thread manufactory for 1784, drawn up by Mr. Carlisle in the shape of answers to objections and questions previously stated,

“ The number of machines for twining thread was not under one hundred and twenty in number. Each machine, upon an average, will twine, of yarn, upwards of 2400 spyndles. Total quantity of spyndles, 288,000. Two hundred and eighty-eight thousand spyndles of thread, valued at 4s. 6d., when manufactured, is 64,800l.”

We shall here subjoin a general statement of all the thread manufactured in Scotland. Mr. Carlisle fixes his era at 1784, where he finds the number of machines employed is at least five hundred, two hundred of which are employed in twining ounce threads of all different species, included under this denomination, and will consume, upon an average, twenty-four thousand spyndles of yarn each, which amount to four hundred and eighty thousand spyndles. Four hundred and eighty thousand spyndles, at 4s. 6d., when manufactured into thread, amount to 108,000l. Three hundred machines employed in twining stitching or pound threads, white, coloured, and Osna-burgh, will consume each two thousand spyndles, which make six thousand spyndles. Six thousand spyndles, at 3s. 9d., when manufactured, is 112,000l. Total value, 200,000l.—Total spyndles, one million and eighty thousand. This manufacture, in performing all the various operations, from the flax to the finishing of the thread, employs upwards of twenty thousand women, besides four or five thousand men.

COOPERAGE.

In tracing the rise and progress of this art, we find it, like others, truly domestic. It was brought to Britain, with the other arts, by the Romans; with the others it fled to the north, with the ancient civilized Britons, before the conquering arms of the Saxons, where it hath kept its ground in all its perfection, as we see at this day in the now ancient ale cap or quaff, with the silver bottom, with the staves of feathered wood of various colours. The dundy bicker, with two handles, in the same description of mechanism, adds to the lasting proofs of the ingenuity of our masters in this domestic and social art, which keeps its ground also in the luggie with one handle for the child, answering the purpose of a plate or bowl. The broad girth on the milk dishes of all sizes is peculiar to the dairy. The rinds from the middle of the tree, without bark, has no smell to contaminate the flavour of the butter and cheese. In the reign of Charles I. a feeble attempt was made for the introduction of the Flemish mode of cooperage, and of binding the hoop with the twigs of the willow, to answer in place of the knot of the gird or hoop.

In

In the reign of Charles II. and soon after his restoration, the greatest part of the herrings taken on our coast were either bought by foreigners at the ships sides, or cured in bulk, in the holds of the bulshes, for preservation. The herring fishers and adventurers on the north and north-west coast of Ireland, we are sorry to say, are too often forced, for want of casks, to use the same bungling method of curing to this day.

It was in 1662, when the commercial spirit of Scotland began to rear its head (see *Commerce*), that Sir George Mackenzie, the Lord Advocate and Mæcenas of Scotland, and, *ex officio*, one of the Lords of the Articles, framed and brought to bear the royal assent, wherein his sovereign Charles II. became a partner with a number of wealthy merchants in Glasgow. In consequence, they were endowed with privileges truly royal. No individual could take herrings in the Frith of Clyde before the end of September. After that period, the lieges had liberty to fish, not only within the Clyde, but also in the King's seas; beyond the rock of Isla, the perch of the port of Clyde. The Royal Company brought from the Netherlands some Flemish barrel-makers, in order that their herrings might meet a

market along with those cured by the Dutch. In the progress of their art, they availed themselves of the skill of the Scots cooper, and, in imitation of the broad girth knot of the leglin or milking pail, forsook the mode of binding the hoop with the twig of the willow, and took the half knot of the present day. Our readers who have seen the Dutch herring barrel, find it in the same description at this time. In these exertions, and for want of full information, or perhaps through vanity, the measure was adapted to that of the standard of the Scots barrel of beef, which was regulated by the length of the stave, circumference of the head, as well as the bulge of the barrel, together with its binding by ten wooden hoops at the bottom, three at the bulge, and four at the chim. The solid measure of the barrel was in conformity to the length of the Scots ellwand, in place of the English yardwand. By some oversight, this distinction was lost sight of by the people who made the Union; and this has to this day been the means of preventing our landholders, and their grazing tenants, from bringing their cattle from the mountains on which they are made fat, to the next sea-port, for sale, slaughter, salting and exportation, on a footing of bulk and measure, for freight and sale, with a profit equal to the

the barrel of the Irish, whose laws, in that respect, are of English root. Some time after the middle of the last century, the elegant and learned Sir William Temple, on his embassy to the Bishop of Munster, an Irishman by birth, acknowledges with astonishment, on his arrival at Ostend, the sale of one hundred barrels of Irish beef, at a price not more than 20 per cent. under those cured in the Netherlands for the navies of Europe. Contrasting former times with the present better days, we lament the condition of the proprietors of the hill country, as well as that of the grazier, who finds himself under the necessity of entering into all the ruinous notions of speculation, not only to the destruction of himself, but also to the starvation of the lower classes of his countrymen. This rural disease has been found filled with so much mischief, that, in our English bankrupt laws, the drover, as well as the lame duck in the alley, is without the benefit of the statute. A remedy to this evil, with regard to conformity of measure by the barrel, would be of much more importance to themselves and their country, than all the amendments of the game acts that have occupied the long and unwearied attention of our Scots senators since the Union.

In

In progress, we proceed from 1666 to 1766, when the manager of the Glasgow brewery brought every thing to be English about that work, so far as the nature of things would admit; among others, in the art of cooperage. Before this period, every cask fit to contain a liquid was wooden bound. That company introduced the iron hoop, and the small bung-hole, stopped with the cork in place of the clay-head. Their example was followed by all descriptions of brewers. At this period, the merchants, following the practice of their predecessors, were in the way of packing their goods for exportation in bales and boxes; the latter, without bringing a price, were kicked from the store to the yards, and used as firewood. In a few years, however, the improvement in the mode of package became more profitable to the merchant at the American markets, in the shape of cooperage. In these markets, as well as in the West Indies, when the puncheon is discharged of its cargo, it brings a profitable return in price as well as in freight.

IRON WORKS.

About the year 1734, a number of merchants in Glasgow formed themselves into a company, and erected

rected a flitting mill upon Kelvin, a little below Patrick Bridge, preparatory to a manufactory called the Smithfield, on the Broomielaw, near Glasgow; where they began to make nails, adzes, axes, hoes, spades, shovels, &c. They were very successful, and continued unrivalled, till the partners of the celebrated Carron Work, about the 1767, became possessed of a flitting mill upon the Almond, near Edinburgh, then lately erected by a company of Leith gentlemen. Little progress, however, was made in the various modes of manufacturing from the bar, until such time as the Cramond flitting mill, and its appendages, became the property of Messrs. Cadell and Eddington about the year 1770. Since that period, the iron manufacture has been carried on there in a most spirited manner. The fruits of these exertions were soon visible, by the great demands from the English markets for the produce of these works, and the now established and respectable value put upon their manufactures in all markets, bids fair to give a permanency of sale to the Cramond manufacture, while the qualities of the different branches are continued the same. Long after the erection of the flitting mill at Partick, we were without works for the purpose of disengaging the iron from its original combinations, and for the construction
of

of the various modes of machinery to form the metal in a crude state.

In the year 1760, the justly celebrated Roebuck, Cadell and Company projected that great and unequalled foundery on the banks of the Carron, so famous for the exploits of ancient as well as modern heroes. These works have, within these thirty years, become the principal manufactory for the arsenals of Europe, as the armies, navies, and garrisons of many of her states, are supplied with guns manufactured at Carron.

It was also at this enterprising work that bar iron was first attempted, and made from the pig, with pit-coal, in Scotland. This supply was trifling to the demand of an agricultural and manufacturing country; and as, for some time before that period, we had to supply our wants principally from the Swedish and Russian markets, in like manner we have continued to do so, with no alteration, except an unequalled increase of demand. Before commerce, however, had opened a door for these foreign importations, our little wants had, from time immemorial, been supplied with iron of our own making, by a numerous race of men, then respectable for their

talents

talents and ingenuity, but now vagrant and few in number, the tinkers. Their smelting furnaces are to be traced in many places. One on Tinto is mistaken for an altar of Baal, who was annually worshipped, within these two centuries and a half, by the shepherds: Hence Belton, a grand festival held in honour of the sun, on his annual return to these cold regions. It was in our time one of these furnaces, with smelted metal, in a malleable state, was found on the Leven side, above Dumbarton, where it seems to have been left in consequence of the flight or slaughter of the workmen, by some of the uncivilized clans, when Britain's trade was arms. In those times a large smooth stone was the anvil for beating the rude and unshapely pieces, deposited in the bottoms of their rude furnaces, rendered malleable from the ore or stone, by their simple, yet effectual mode of operation. One of these large stones is still to be seen in the Island of Ila, the seat of our Norwegian kings. An account of these people in another place, gives us room to proceed in a detail of the present state of the iron trade in Scotland, under the management of great abilities, directed by all the lights of natural philosophy, and assisted by that developement of science which chemistry affords. The following arrangement will enable the

reader to form some idea of the magnitude and utility of this acquisition to the arts, since the first erection of smelting blast furnaces at Carron in 1760. We follow their progress with pleasure, and present our readers with a state of the IRON WORKS in Scotland in the summer 1796.

Blast Furnaces. Air Fur. Cupolas. Bor. Mills. Bar Ir. For.

Carron, 5 8 4 3 1

Clyde, 3 5 2 3 0

Muirkirk, 3 1 0 0 1

Cleland, 2 1 0 0 0

Cleugh, 1 1 0 0 1

Devon, 2 0 0 0 0

16 16 6 6 3

Besides the above, there are two blast furnaces in Argyleshire, wrought with wood, charcoal, and English ore; and in Glasgow and the different manufacturing towns in Scotland, eleven air furnaces and five cupolas, which amount in whole to 18 blast furnaces, 27 air furnaces, 11 cupolas, 6 boring mills, and 3 bar iron forges.

The money sunk in the erection of these works,

is

is as far beyond our limits as it may appear to the conception of the intelligent observer. In viewing them, he can with pleasure see the force of genius, and the efforts of immense sums, well applied, in exploring and excavating, from the bowels of the earth, this most useful of metals, in bringing it by fusion and the hammer, for the use of man, in every description of the arts, and the luxuries of life. In the just admiration of these ingenious undertakings, the mind is painfully dragged away to contemplate the great, yet necessary consumption of this metal, in the art of war. For this unavoidable purpose, cannons, mortars, shot, shells; and various other instruments of attack and defence, are framed from the metal in a crude state. We shall next take a view of the utility of iron manufactures, under the head of profitable labour, not reckoning the two charcoal furnaces in Argyleshire. The minerals for these last being all brought from England, there remains only for our notice the consumption of brushwood as charcoal, and the advantage derived from this branch in favour of labour, through the various stages of the process, from the lopping off the branches to the barking downwards. This last article bringing a valuable rent to the lords proprietors of the forests, we return to the barked twigs,

an excrescence of the wood, ready to enter the blast furnace for the purpose of combustion. We proceed in detail with the sixteen blast furnaces in the foregoing statement, with charred pitcoal, producing twenty tons each per week, in whole three hundred and twenty tons, multiplied by fifty-two weeks, is sixteen thousand six hundred and forty tons annually. The average value of this produce, at 6l. 10s. per ton, is 108,160l. Sterling, being the amount in favour of labour in one year. The rude material thus dug from the earth, and its result, by simple fusion, presented to the market in such large quantities, as a staple commodity, at 6l. 10s. per ton, it remains to trace its increase of value when fabricated into the different articles of machinery, in agriculture and manufactures, and of military and naval stores, together with the unlimited consumption of it in the various utensils of domestic life.

According to our present statement of the iron trade, we find twenty-seven air furnaces used at the different iron-works and manufacturing towns in Scotland. The quantity of iron melted in the air furnaces far exceeds that melted in the small founderies. It is with the greatest pleasure, however,

we

we behold the rapid increase of blast furnaces in this country. Since 1786, there have been erected at

Muirkirk, - - - 31

Clyde, - - - 3

Cleland, - - - 2

Devon, - - - 2

At Glenbuck, within three miles of Muir-

kirk, - - - 1

—the work to be gradually increased. Ten of these furnaces are presently in blast, by the force of the steam engine, applied to compress the air in large cylinders, air valves, and water pressures!! Each of these furnaces, on an average, will produce, per week, sixteen tons; the whole, per annum, eight thousand three hundred and twenty tons. These late exertions, *in toto*, are equal to a furnace, per annum, producing eight hundred and thirty-two tons per week. The average portion of each of the whole twenty-seven air furnaces, however, may be reckoned at seven tons per week. Returning to our table, these will produce, per week, one hundred and eighty-nine tons, which, multiplied by fifty-two, makes annually nine thousand eight hundred and twenty-

twenty-eight tons, at 13l.; which is L. 127,764 0 0

Deduct value of pig iron, at 6l. 10s. 6d.

10s. per ton, - - - 63,882 0 0

Adding farther to the price of la-

bour, - - - L. 63,882 0 0

[Here we state the average value of pig iron, for ten years, at 6l. 5s. per ton. This sum, multiplied 832, gives 5200l. to the annual increase of labour, which, in ten years, amounts to 52,000l.]

For the last two years, not only the above quantity, but the produce of the Carron and Cleugh iron-works, has been wholly manufactured into military and naval stores, &c. &c. The produce of the country was not able, for some time, to supply the consumption of the warlike founderies at Carron and Clyde. The proprietors were obliged to import iron from Wales, to supply their own deficiency.

We return to detail of the causes of these effects, in a domestic state; noticing, that in the casting of pots, pans, kettles, and kitchen ware of all descriptions, as well as the requisites in cotton machinery, and

and other articles of a slender construction, the iron from the air furnace is not deemed sufficiently thin and fluid; therefore small furnaces, called cupolas, are used for this purpose, urged by bellows or cylinders, wherein the iron can be made of any quality, and of any degree of fluidity! The table shows that eleven of these cupolas are presently used for this purpose in the nicer branches of moulding. At Carron, Clyde, and Leith Walk, there are at least seven of these constantly at work, which melt daily one and a half tons each. At the smaller founderies, the work done by these species of furnaces is much less. The average quantity of the whole eleven, however, may be reckoned at six tons per furnace per week, making weekly sixty-six tons, which, multiplied by fifty-two, gives three thousand four hundred and thirty-two tons per annum, valued at 14l. per ton, and amounts to L. 48,048 0 0

From which deducting value of the pig iron, 22,308 0 0

Leaves for the additional price of labour, L. 25,740 0 0

This accumulating manufacture, under the former views, presents an immense fund for the encouragement

agement of industry, and the reward of individual exertions. In contemplating this increasing source of wealth, we are led most sincerely to recommend to the conductors of such works the fostering of genius, and the liberal encouragement of any step, that seems, upon investigation, allied to improvement.

Prejudice frequently involves in obscurity, or consigns to oblivion, plans which, if they had been properly matured, might have been productive of improvements highly honourable to the country, and beneficial to the individual. To suppress the efforts of the ingenious towards the improvement of this most useful of arts, to adhere tenaciously to the beaten tract of custom, is not the interest of the iron master. Here we by no means hint that gentlemen concerned in such undertakings should have their ears always open to the tale of the schemer, or the visionary plan of the mere projector. If thoroughly acquainted with the business they profess, the simple relation of facts must lead to a theory founded on reason, and, from concurrence of circumstances and principles, display, in an ample manner, the probability of ensuring success by a simple trial; and to such a trial, if it can be accomplish-

ed at a reasonable expence, every apparently rational attempt towards improvement in the iron trade, is justly entitled; nor do we over-rate the abilities of our countrymen, proprietors of iron works, when we allow them, divested of prejudice, to be possessed of discernment enough to judge between plans rational or irrational.

Notwithstanding the gloom of electrical prejudice that has hitherto obscured the promising infancy of the iron trade in Scotland, it is with pleasure we state its gigantic strides towards appearing in the eyes of all as a future permanent source of real internal wealth. The following sums, as the compensations of labour duly appropriated, must leave in the hands of proprietors a handsome reversion, as the just reward of their laudable undertakings:

Pig iron manufactured at sixteen blast furnaces, at twenty tons each per week, is annually sixteen thousand six hundred and forty tons, which produces

L. 108,160 0 0

The subsequent melting of nine thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight thousand tons in air fur-

wol

p p

Carry over L. 108,160 0 0

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------|--------|---|
| Brought over | L. 108,160 | 0 | 0 |
| naces, yield an annual increase to | | | |
| labour of | - | 63,872 | 0 |
| Melted in cupolas, for the various | | | |
| purposes of machinery, 3432 tons, | | | |
| by which labour receives an ad- | | | |
| ditional revenue of | - | 25,740 | 0 |

L. 197,772 0 0

This immense sum is annually turned over, and is an acquisition to the arts and the wealth of this country unknown thirty years ago. The reader will observe there is still two thousand three hundred and eighty tons of pig iron unaccounted for. During the present war, nearly this quantity has been run into guns at Clyde and Carron. A large portion of this weight is at all times run into cylinders and pans of a large size. It must be here observed, that the present view is greatly influenced by the war. The consumpt of pig iron into military and naval stores, from the air furnaces and cupolas, falls much short in time of peace. In looking forward, however, to that auspicious period, we contemplate the certain increase of machinery, and the arts of that invaluable blessing, as a growing fund to swal-

low

low up, in a profitable shape, a part of the surplus quantity of pig iron produced from our large works. While the demand for warlike stores was occasional and trifling, our pig iron reached most of the seaports of England as an article of freight, in the shape of ballast, and sometimes on commission, at the risk of the founder. London, Liverpool, Newcastle, Whitehaven, and the Copper Company of the island of Anglesea, were largely supplied from our market. The latter alone, in the course of eighteen months, received from one work nearly two thousand tons of blast furnace iron, in the shape of plates, for the purpose of collecting their copper. In the table that displays the erections in the iron business in Scotland, we mentioned boring mills. These are of two kinds, viz. for boring cylinders, pipes, and various articles of engine machinery, and those for boring guns, carronades, and mortars.

In boring engine machinery, the value by the weight is nearly doubled; consequently this increase of value, could the weight be nearly ascertained, would be considerable, as the principal weight of guns are those cast from the air furnaces.

The increase due to the account of profitable la-

hour is already included under that article. Having thus, at some length, shown to what increase of value pig iron in general is susceptible of, even while it retains its primitive crudeness, we shall now, under the article *Bar Iron*, relate the various processes commonly used for depriving it of its brittleness, and giving it malleability, with the additional value, per ton, in the different branches of the manufacture.

BAR IRON.

The progress of this invaluable manufacture in Scotland has by no means bore proportion with the general increase of the iron business. At Carron, for several years, its infant steps were guided by an industry and perseverance which at one time bade fair to ensure success and recompense. Since the commencement, however, of the present war, these laudable exertions have dwindled away, and the certain advantage that, in the end, must have ensued, was lost in the superior consideration of fabricating war-like stores for government. If we are to judge of the advantage of a government business, by the avidity with which all parties enter into it, we must pronounce it great, and doubly so were it in any degree

degree permanent, or in the end satisfactory to the engagers.

Distant from shipping, and of difficult access to the mechanical world, the Muirkirk Company have as yet found it their advantage to pursue the bar iron trade in a partial manner; and as, at present, they are the only company that are applying themselves to this branch in Scotland, we shall attach ourselves to their modes of practice, as being the last stage of improvement supposed to have been made in the business.

The method presently pursued by the Muirkirk Iron Company, for converting their pig iron into bars, is thought to be an improvement on the common method in point of quality; but the quantity brought from the same weight of pig iron has hitherto been less than in the old method. Formerly the metal was carried from the finery in a semi-malleable state, and passed under the heavy hammer into flat shapes. In this state it was called *stamped iron*. These plates were broken into small pieces, and introduced into a hollow cylinder, called a scouring barrel. This barrel, attached to the machinery of the forge, went with a velocity sufficient to break
from

from the surface of the pieces any part of the scoria or slaggy substance that might have attached itself to the iron during the operation of the finery. The stamped iron thus cleared from the vitrid substances of the finery, was carefully built in large crucibles or pots, of fire clay, to the weight of fifty or sixty pounds each. These again were introduced into a wind furnace, of an oblong shape, called the boiling furnace. As the furnace became heated, the pots either cracked or melted, and left the number of pieces contained in each pot firmly cemented together. These masses were exposed to the action of the flame of the raw pit-coals, from the grates of the furnace, and were frequently turned on all sides, that the whole surface might be equally exposed to the flame, and pass equally soon into the malleable state. So soon as this operation was deemed complete, the lumps were carried to the hammers, and drawn into shapes, called half blooms. These again were heated in large hollow fires of smithy coal, and drawn out into bars of different sizes, pan and boiler plates, sock moulds, ship and bolt staves, and many other articles of the same nature. In this mode of manufacturing, as in all others, the quantity of pig iron requisite to make a ton of good bar iron, has depended upon the quality of iron used,

the

the purity of the coal, and, above all, the skilfulness of the workmen. Thirty-three hundred weight of pig iron, at some works, may be universally acknowledged to go to a ton of bars. At other works, twenty-nine or thirty hundred weight will produce the same quantity, and not of an inferior quality; the average may be reckoned at thirty-one hundred weight and a half. The mode latterly pursued by the Muirkirk Company, and some other iron masters in England, was meant to simplify the above process, and by that means lessen the quantity of combustion. Its principles are founded on the puddlery process of Cortes, with the addition of the finery, for the purpose of equalizing the quality of the pig iron for the puddlery furnace. In this operation, the pig iron loses its grain, whether gray or mottled. The action of the bellows on its surface, in a melted state, dissipates the cineral charcoal, and the cross surface of it, when cold, displays beautiful radii, diverging from one common centre. If the action of the bellows is still further urged, the same surface would exhibit crystals of an almost perfect formation. The iron, while fluid in the finery, is sometimes run into large vessels containing water, with a view to dispose the metal to become sooner malleable. This operation is not generally adopted.

The

The loss is greater, as the iron separates into a number of globules, which cannot be so well applied for melting in the puddling furnace as larger lumps, and the danger attending bringing water and fluid iron into contact renders it highly improper. In general, however, the crude iron is run from the finery into rude shapes, and in that state is called finers iron. It is afterwards disposed in the puddling furnace, upon a flat surface, and melted with the flame of raw pit-coal. The fire is still violently urged, and the iron assumes a tougher consistency. Instruments of iron, called *slicers*, &c. are then introduced; the thickening mass is divided, and all equally exposed to the flame. When the lumps are deemed sufficiently deprived of their crude principle, they are carried to the hammer, and undergo the same operations as in the former process. It has been tried, and with great success, as to the quantity overcome into bars, to introduce three heated lumps, after being hammered into half blooms, into rollers, with grooves of a regular depression of sizes, from the headth of the bloom to the size of the bar wanted. The rollers for this purpose are of an immense size and weight, but are never found to expel the foreign substances, or give solidity equal to the blows of a cast iron hammer and helve. The appearance,

pearance, from the surface, is superior; but great quantities of slug must unavoidably be enrolled when the bar is immediately encased in the groove, and thereby prevents a close cohesion of the parts. In many places the bar is found to separate for several inches together; and wherever this heterogeneous substance intervenes, the welding will always be imperfect, and unfit to be used where strength and certainty of workmanship are required.

At the commencement of this mode of manufacture at Muirkirk, the loss was found to be great; but perseverance has partly overcome this, and, it is believed, has produced iron of a superior quality. In the different stages of their practice, they have produced a ton of bar iron, from forty, thirty-eight, to thirty-three; and at present the last quantity is the datum to be depended on. It is, however, to be hoped, that this loss will be greatly done away.

FILE-MAKING.

In the year 1766, some ironmongers in Glasgow formed themselves into a company for the purpose of making files, and erected a work, on a pretty large scale, at Strathbungo, on the west end of the moor

of Gorbals. They had no water-fall. The grinding part of the business was performed at Partick, on the Kelven, where the smoothing irons cast at the cupolas in this neighbourhood are polished at this time. This company brought workmen from Sheffield. The manager, Price Hipenstal, was allowed to be a master in the art; but the project came to nothing, from the want of capital and abilities on the part of the company. This art was afterwards attempted at the steel works at Cramond, and, like the first, abandoned. Some of the workmen, however, came to Glasgow in 1794, and were set to work by David Fleming and Company, who erected a house for that purpose on a fall on the Molendinar burn, on the north side of the Craigs Parks.

This undertaking has been attended with success; in so far, that the working tradesmen prefer the files made by them to those that come from England. When this useful branch takes root, it will be of importance, in the proportion of three to one in the price of labour, on the prime cost of the raw material of cast steel. Sickles are made for the Cramond company at Bantone, by Kilsyth. England,

land, however, continues to supply Scotland with scythes.

LETTER FOUNDRY.

Among the other manufactures for which Glasgow has been justly celebrated, may be mentioned the *LETTER FOUNDRY*; the foundations of which business, it is well known, were laid by the talents, genius, and patient exertion of the late excellent Dr. ALEXANDER WILSON, Professor of Astronomy, in the earlier part of his life, and before he had the honour of becoming a member of the University.

Since that time, this ingenious art has been cultivated in his family with such application and success, that now the company, which still retains the firm of Alexander Wilson and Sons, has a wide correspondence over the three kingdoms, and in foreign countries, for the sale of their printing types; the high reputation of which, for elegance, accuracy, and durability, is universally acknowledged.

COMMERCE.

WE now proceed in our account of the rise and progress of commerce in Scotland, beginning with the restoration of James I. and continuing up the acts of the five James's, whose efforts in fixing staples for our merchants, in France and the Low Countries, do them more honour than all the battles they either lost or gained. In the 21st chap. 2d parliament James I. we find it enacted,

No. 31. No horse, under three years old, to be sold out of the realm ; penalty, forfeiture of the price.

32. Taulch (tallow).

38. Na merchant shall pass over the sea, without goods of his own, or those of others in trust, to the value of three firplaithes of wool, or the value of them in other merchandize, which shall be kend or he pass, by an inquest of his neighbours, under the pain of ten pound to the king.

40. The custom of woollen claith, of salmon, and English goods, viz. for ilk pound's worth of woollen claith exported, duty two shillings.

Second parliament, James I., Commerce 1405, and of his Kinrick the 20th year.

47. That all merchants passand over sea for merchandize, bring home, as he may gudly thoile, after the quantity, harnes and armoures, with spear-shafts, bows and staves.

49. For holding the money within the realm, that na man carry money beyond sea, before paying a custom to the king of fourty pennies in the pound, and ten pounds of unlaw to the king for the money found on him. And for the stranger who brings goods into the realme, he shall have witnessing of his host of his innes, that he shall ware all sic money for pennyworths of this realme, or else pay the foresaid custom to the king. And that the king's chamberlain depute gar ordain, in each town whare sic strangers repairs, twa sufficient men, baith to see the entry of sic goods, and to hear the reckoning of them, receive the custom of them, and give compt thereof to the king's cheker.

Parliament

Parliament 13th, James I. at Edinburgh, anno 1436, act 143, of inbringing of bulion, it is ordained, That ilk sack of wool that fall passe out of Scotland, and the Scots merchant that fails therewith, or sells it to strangers, shall find sicker security to the customers of the ports, quhair the schippes sails, to bring home to the master of the king's cuinzie, three ounces of bulzion, and of a last of hydes as meikle as of the three sacks of wool, and of five Hamburgh barrels, als meikle as of a sack of wool. All other goods that pays a firplaith of fraught, fall bring three ounces of bulzion home, under the pain of tinfell of as meikle bulzion to the king. And the customers of each bourgh shall write all manner of goods that enters to shipboard, for the searching of knowledge heiroyf.

145. It is ordained that na man, under the pain of escheit, by ony English claith, or uther goods, within the kingdom of Scotland, fra Englishmen.

147. That nane bye wine fra Flemings of the Dam.

149. That nane have, out of Scotland, gold, silver,

ver, nor jewels, coined nor uncoined, under the pain of escheit.

Fifth parliament James III. statute , c. 106. That failors have one last of goods.

107. That craftsmen usand merchandize renounce their craft.

First parliament James IV. anno 1489, That ships come to free ports, sik as Dumbarton, Irvine, Wigton, Kirkcudbright, Renfrew, and others, these make their merchandize, pay their duties and customs, and take out their coquets, as effeirs.

The gros material for export was fish. For an account of that admirable bounty of Providence, we confine ourselves to Greenock.

FISHERY, SHIPPING, AND COMMERCE.

The herring fishery was the foundation and rise of the town of Greenock, and continues to this day one of her staple branches of industry and commerce. In former times, the herrings were wont to come into the frith in much larger shoals than any known in

in the present age. On these occasions, the merchants of Glasgow resorted to the place of take, and bought the herring by the maze of five hundred, or six hundred and fifty, which were paid in cash or in kind. There they superintended the curing of them for a foreign market. The laws respecting this business were excellent, and do honour to the Scottish legislature. Afterwards, however, many well meant laws, and laws explaining blunders in these laws, have been made. Perhaps it had been better the fishermen had been allowed to follow the unrestrained practice of their remote ancestors, and, unfettered, follow without restraint that bounty which Providence sends annually on our shores, for the sustenance of their inhabitants, and in general more abundantly on approaching want, by the failure of a crop. At the periods we are speaking of, viz. the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, we find the consumption of herring prevailing in a much larger degree, among the middling and common ranks, than what prevails at present. At that period, they were the principal food of the reapers in harvest, and the sole sustenance, for five days in the week, with oat-cake, of the numerous class of seamen employed in the fishery. Seven large herring, per man, to a meal, was the allowance. The times are changed,

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and

and the descendants of these hardy fishermen must have the same victualling as if on a voyage to the coast of America.

These monied men of Glasgow above mentioned were not satisfied with their good fortune and situation, because the middle ranks reaped the same proportion of benefit for their money from this admirable bounty of Providence, the furplus of which they sent to foreign markets. Such was the commodities our merchants could furnish for exportation. At this time the country was destitute of arts and manufactures. They therefore, with an avidity peculiar to people in a circumscribed situation, formed themselves into a society, and prevailed on the easy Charles II. to take a share; and, under a royal charter, with their sovereign at their head, they obtained in this charter the exclusive privilege "of fishing for themselves alone, in the Frith, till the 20th September," *when the fishing became free to individuals.* This royal company was erected in 1670, and continued till 1684. They built the Royal Closs of Greenock for curing and packing. Above the cellars are warehouses for the stowage of sails, running rigging, and the nets. It remains in good repair to this day, a monument of their taste and enterprise.

enterprife. On the diffolution of this company, their effects were fold by public roup, when the city of Glasgow bought the Royal Clofs of Greenock.

In fome feafons about the beginning of the laft century, we are told that nine hundred boats have been employed, during the feafon, in the herring fifhery, within the Clouch. Thefe boats were galley rigged, and wrought by four men each. They carried twenty-four nets; each net was fix fathom long, and a fathom and a half in breadth; when the twenty-four were coupled together, the length came to one hundred and forty-four fathom.

By the above law, founded on ignorance, the general fifhing was not permitted to commence till the 20th September; and in thefe times, when the herrings did not come into the bay, the fifhers were in the practice of making three voyages during the feafon; and every boat paid to the crown one thoufand herrings each drave, or voyage, prefuming the king lord of thefe numerous lakes, and the skirts of the ocean, fo far as thefe navigators could reach. This lordfhip has been long vefted in the noble family of Argyll; but we have not heard at what period they defifted from exacting this tribute.

Before

Before this country enjoyed the blessings of the arts, and the benefits of an extensive commerce. The year 1564 is spoke of as a remarkable æra in the Clyde fishery. Seventeen hundred lasts of herrings were exported this year from Greenock to Rochelle, besides what went, as usual, to the other ports of France, Sweden, and Dantzic, and other ports of the Baltic, which now fish for themselves and their neighbours. These hardy sons of Neptune, though ignorant, were devout. When putting out to sea, after steering the vessel sunwise, they said the following form of prayer, recommending themselves and the boat to the protection of the Deity, and imploring his blessing on the voyage.

This form of prayer is in the Gaelic, and was composed by Mr. John Kerfewell, afterwards Bishop of Argyll, and printed in 1566. The original, with a translation for the benefit of the reader who may not understand both languages, is also given.

Moodh, Bendaighto Iuingo ag dul dionfa idhe na.

Fairrge.

Abrah aon da chach Marfo Da:

An Stioradoir.

Beanighidh ar long.

Fregra Chaich.

Go mbcandaighe Dia Athair i.

An Stioradoir.

Beanoaidhidh ar long.

Fregra.

"Go mbeandaighe Jofa Criofa i.

An Stioradoir.

"Beanoaidhidh ar long."

Fregra.

Go mbcandaighe an Spiorad Naomb i.

An Stioradoir.

Cred is egail libh is Dhia Athair libh.

Fregra.

Ne heagal an ni.

An Stioradoir.

Cred is egail libh is Dia an Mac Libh.

Fregra.

Fregra.

Ne heagal an ni.

An Stioradoir.

Cred is egail libh is Dia an Spiorad Naomb libh.

Fregra.

Ne heagal an ni.

The manner of blessing the ship when they put
to sea, having steered and rowed her sunwise :

The steersman says,

Let us bless our ship.

The answer by all the crew,

God the Father bless her.

Steersman.

Let us bless our ship.

Answer.

Jesus Christ bless her.

Steersman.

Let us bless our ship.

Answer.

Answer.

The Holy Ghost bleſs her.

Steerſman.

What do you fear, ſince God the Father is with you?

Answer.

We do not fear any thing.

Steerſman.

What do you fear ſince God the Son is with you?

Answer.

We do not fear any thing.

Steerſman.

What are you afraid of, ſince God the Holy
Ghost is with you?

Answer.

We do not fear any thing?

Steerſman.

God the Father Almighty, for the love of Jeſus
Chriſt his Son, by the comfort of the Holy
Ghost, the one God, who miraculoſly brought
the children of Iſrael through the Red Sea,
and

and brought Jonas to land out of the belly of the whale, and the apostle St. Paul, and his ship, to safety, from the troubled raging sea, and from the violence of a tempestuous storm, deliver, sanctify, bless, and conduct us, peaceably, calmly, and comfortably, through the sea to our harbour, according to his divine will, which we beg; saying, "Our Father which art in heaven," &c. Amen.

Before this pious prelate put this liturgy into their hands, their superstitious rites serve to prove, that man cannot be without religion, and, in a rude state, how sensible he is of his being in a state of dependence, and that ignorance is sometimes the mother of devotion. The people of the island of Rona had an ancient custom of sacrificing to a sea god called *Shony*, at Hallowtide. Every family furnished a peck of malt, which was brewed into ale, and the whole inhabitants met in the church. One of their number was picked out to wade into the sea, carrying a cup of ale in his hand, and when up to the middle in water, stood and cried with a loud voice, "Shony, I give you this cup of ale, hoping that you'll be as kind as send us plenty of sea-ware for enriching our ground the ensuing year;" and so threw the cup of ale

ale into the sea. This ceremony was performed in the night time; and when the aquatic priest came to land, the people went into the church, where there was a candle burning on the altar. After some time spent in silence, the candle, by signal, was put out; the people went to the fields, drank their ale, and spent the remainder of the night in dancing and singing, &c. The inhabitants of these islands have a remarkable vein for composing verse. My learned author says, that in his judgment, which is not singular, their extempore compositions affect the fancy with as much force as that of any ancient or modern poet he ever read.

These fishermen, whose ideas are now adopted by the first sages of the present age, have, from one generation to another, entertained an implacable aversion to acts of parliament, that attempt to set bounds to nature in the great deep. Tradition and observation has furnished them with a system peculiar to the inhabitants of that element, as well as for their own conduct in reaping the advantage. They say, every species of fish has their leader; that a shoal of herring has one who leads the van. His size is double to any of the shoal; and if he, by chance, come into the net, the fishermen return him to the water,

water with speed, and decent ceremony, counting it sacrilege to meddle with him. If war, murder, or bloodshed, happens on the shores where the herrings have come, they immediately leave it. The like has been observed in the present age, when they were applied to improper purposes in the Frith of Forth and Clyde, where they did not approach the shores for many years after the people had dunged the ground with them, for want of salt and *tree* to cure them. The history of this tribe is not unlike the manna of old.

BROOMIELAW QUAY.

The Broomielaw quay was built in the beginning of this century, and cost about 2000*l.* Sterling. This year an addition of three hundred and sixty feet was made to it on the west end. The deepening of the river, with the prosperity of the towns on the Frith, has greatly contributed to the tonnage on this navigation. The tonnage of the gabarts alone which ply in the river, within the Clough, amount to upwards of seven thousand tons, carpenter's measure.

To this may be added what was imported in 1791 by one hundred and twenty coasters, viz. Fourteen
s s vessels

vessels loaded with two hundred and forty-five tons kelp ; twenty-seven ditto, with salted herrings from the fishery ; twenty-three ditto, with eight hundred tons flates ; eight ditto, with three hundred and fifty tons bark ; six ditto, with one hundred and sixty tons lint ; four ditto, with one hundred and sixty tons pig iron ; four ditto, with two hundred and twenty tons iron ore ; seventeen ditto, with six thousand quarters of oats and oat-meal ; four ditto, with three hundred and fifteen thousand eight hundred and forty pounds cotton wool ; two ditto, with sixty-two tons sheep-skins and wool ; thirteen ditto, with eight hundred tons Scots timber ; and nine ditto, with ninety tons ling fish—in all, one hundred and thirty-one vessels. About the same number of coasters carry to the Highlands, &c. four thousand tons coals ; which, since the repeal of the coal duty, is now as three to one.

In the same year, and under the same description of time, there came coastwise from these ports, to the Broomielaw, by river permits, sixteen thousand six hundred and nineteen bags of cotton wool. The weight, averaged at three hundred pound weight per bag, is three million three hundred and twenty-three thousand eight hundred pounds. And by the same permits, thirteen thousand five hundred and sixty-four

four quarters of oats ; six hundred and seventy quarters of wheat ; and three thousand four hundred and thirty-seven bolls of oat-meal. Also coastwise by Clyde, from the southern counties of Scotland, viz. Dumfries, Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, Wigton, and Ayrshire, &c. four hundred and thirty-six quarters of wheat ; four hundred and ninety ditto malt ; five thousand nine hundred and ninety-two ditto barley ; seven thousand and ninety-seven ditto oats ; and two thousand three hundred and fifty bolls of oat-meal. Of corn imported directly from Ireland, there are five thousand six hundred and thirty-two quarters of oats, and one thousand two hundred and eighteen bolls of oat-meal.——Total, twenty-six thousand two hundred and ninety-three quarters oats ; one thousand one hundred and six quarters wheat ; seven thousand and five bolls oat-meal ; four hundred and ninety quarters malt ; and five thousand nine hundred and ninety-two quarters barley : In all thirty-three thousand eight hundred and eighty-one quarters of corn, and seven thousand and five bolls of oat-meal.

Being reduced to the standard of the Linlithgow measure, the reader will find the above under a description by which he has been accustomed to form

his data of quantity, viz. sixty-one thousand five hundred and eighty-four bolls oats; two thousand five hundred and twelve bolls wheat; seven thousand and five bolls oat-meal; nine hundred and eighty bolls malt; and twelve thousand nine hundred and eighty-four bolls barley:—In all, eighty-five thousand and sixty-five bolls.

The following goods came from Greenock and Port-Glasgow, by river permits, from the 5th January 1791 to the 5th January 1792, viz.

Three thousand two hundred and sixty hogsheds of sugar, weighing, on an average, thirteen hundred weight, is forty-two thousand three hundred and eighty hundred weight. Reduced into futtle pounds, the quantity is enormous, four million seven hundred and forty-six thousand four hundred and sixty pounds. Striking off a million of pounds weight, which may be presumed to be boiled or refined in Glasgow (for now what is wanted for the East Country markets goes directly from Greenock and Port-Glasgow, through the Great Canal), there still remains, for the raw consumption of this city and neighbourhood, with the middling and lower class of people in the article of tea, for in this country fruit

fruit pies and tarts may be reckoned out of the question, three million five hundred thousand, allowing the difference applied to various purposes, gives the calculator some idea of the quantity of tea consumed in the same bounds, by allowing four pound weight of raw sugar to one pound weight of bohea tea, the amount will be about eight thousand seven hundred and fifty thousand pounds, which, valued at 3s. 6d. per pound, carries, per annum, to the London market, about 153,125l. Presuming the other valleys of Scotland, where the arts are already established, are equally immersed in the same luxury, it may be supposed that England, through her duties from the imports of this single article, monopolized by her East India Company, draws a silent revenue from Scotland at the port of London, the calculation of which appears to be well founded when estimated at 150,000l. a year.

The following table is made up from a book kept by the searchers of the markets, giving an account of the slaughter for the years 1771, 1772 and 1793.

1771.

| | 1771. | 1772. | 1793. |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|
| Cows, - | 5827 | 6,411 | 6,608 |
| Calves, - | 11,597 | 9,204 | 9,597 |
| Sheep, - | 27,955 | 23,110 | 27,401 |
| Lambs, - | 14,723 | 10,790 | 44,107 |
| Goats, - | 438 | 443 | |
| Swine, - | 116 | 89 | 12 |

In looking over this table, the reader has only to notice, that it is furnished by the fleshers, who are always, in some shape or other, the tacksmen of the slaughterhouse-dues to the city. The number of cattle slaughtered comes gradually into conformity with the rent paid. The intelligent tanners and skinners say, the calculator is safe in adding two to one in the number of black cattle, as well as sheep and lambs. However, it may be observed, that the breed of black cattle, and the improved mode of feeding, has rendered the weight of the carcase one-fourth heavier in 1793 than it was in 1771. The same causes and effects extend equally to all. The introduction of sheep into the Highlands begins to make a great increase in the number of lambs slaughtered. The same cause will, in a short time, have the like effect on the number of sheep. The number has been much kept down for some years
bypast,

bypast, by the plentiful shoals of herring that have come into the Frith of Clyde; insomuch, that all the boats and fishermen are occupied during the season in catching them. From the beginning [of July till November, about two millions of herring come annually to the Broomielaw, in so fresh a state that they may be salted for keeping. The deepening of the river has so much facilitated the navigation, that one tide and wind brings the boat from the place of take to this market, which is not this city alone, but a populous country of forty miles round, to meet them. The early potatoes come in, in the month of August. They are cultivated in the neighbourhood to an amazing extent, as an improving and profitable crop. In November the herring is succeeded by the white fish and haddocks, which afford a change of diet to the better sort; but that mode of fishing not having been yet properly attended to, by a people on the coast in an aboriginal state, or the want of a few premiums to stir them on in the road of industry, so it is, the town has not yet had a sufficient supply of white fish to enable the working tradesman to eat them as a substitute for flesh. Perhaps, at a future period, the tonnage and poundage paid by the townspeople (from which the country dealers are exempted), may

be

be consolidated into a fund, from whence premiums may be paid to the adventurous fisherman and navigator who brings the first mackarel, fresh herrings, ling fish and cod, haddocks and whittings, to the port. Perhaps such small premiums as the magistrates may at first condescend upon may have the same effect as a patent on these marine projectors, until it is found necessary to make improvements on the then present laws, and give them, in lieu of the former premiums, encouragements in proportion and conformity to the present mode of the cities of London and Dublin. The laws and rules of both these markets our magistrates are perfectly well acquainted with, and might have put them, with many other salutary acts for the government of the city, in force, if the business had not been unluckily brought into parliament with the head foremost *. A weighing machine, to prevent fraud in the weight of coals, will bring in a revenue of 1000l. a year. Adjusting the weight of coals at the toll-bars, at the expence of a penny per cart, with a ticket of certification of the weight from the tollman, and a few of these machines at proper places in the city, will at any time certify the suspicious buyer

* This was written in 1792.

buyer of his safety. The basin of the Monkland canal is on a level with the cock of the tolbooth steeple, and will soon become almost a running stream, from the Black Loch into the Eastern and Western Ocean. A cistern detached from the basin, with the stream passing through a filtering bed of gravel, would amply furnish more than a double supply of excellent water to the city, at less expence than 15000*l.*, and would bring in an annual reveaue of 2000*l.* Sterling. The upper part of the city of London wanted a supply of this sort, and cut the New River at an immense expence, the 100*l.* share of which is now worth 1250*l.* Sterling.

AMERICAN COMMERCE.

1707.

The reader has seen the unfortunate rise of the Scottish settlement of Darien, which fell a sacrifice to the jealousy of the Spaniards, combined with the narrow views of the East India Company, and an English ministry, entirely devoted to the will of their sovereign William III., who were employed in bolstering up the credit of the Bank of England, to support a war on the continent, while he was grave-

ly dispatching orders to all the governors of the English settlements, in the style of the excommunication of a nation by a Roman pontiff, forbidding them to furnish the devoted people with any provisions. These orders were literally adhered to. The starved settlers took shipping for the colonies in North America, where they were even refused fresh water when they were dying of hunger. A few returned to Scotland, to tell their own and the sufferings of their dead companions, to many thousands of their relations. This year the union of the two kingdoms put our merchants on the same footing with our southern neighbours. They availed themselves of their situation with a celerity unequalled in the history of commerce. They had no shipping in Clyde left to carry their merchandise across the Atlantic to Virginia, and bring home the tobacco, the only produce of that province at that time in demand in the European markets. They chartered Whitehaven ships for this purpose, for many years.

as bus ynsqmoD sibil 901 bbi to away yonay
tish to livy shi or baw 1716.

In 1716, a vessel of sixty tons burden was launched at Crawfordslake, being the first Clyde ship that went to the British settlements in America with goods

goods and a supercargo, the method of those days, and to bring home tobacco in payment for what was sold; and what was not disposed of, the warehousemen received in the fore end of payment. How happy had it been for Glasgow had this mode of traffic continued.

In the last age, Glasgow had acquired great wealth by sugar refining, and the distillery of Scots brandy from molasses; but we hear of no West India planters or merchants, and it is presumable the port of Bristol furnished the raw sugar and the molasses. One thing is certain, that the intercourse between the two ports was great. The inscriptions on our fire-engines or water-works denominate them from Bristol. Colonel William M'Dowall, who commanded a regiment stationed in the island of St. Kitts, married a very rich heiress, and James Millikin, major, married Mary Steven her mother, who also had large estates in her own right. These gentlemen brought home their wives. Mr. M'Dowall acquired the estate of Castle temple; Mr. Millikin that of Johnston, which he named Milkin. These estates in Renfrewshire, with the rich possessions in St. Kitts, brought by the mother and daughter, remain in both families to this day. They imported their

sugars at Port Glasgow. They were the first importers of sugar and rum at this port, and the founders of the house of Messrs. Alexander Houston and Company. The Colonel's grandson, James M'Dowall, Esq. Lord Provost, is the head of it. Since that period, Glasgow acquired, and continues to support, her own share of the West India commerce.

1735.

The tonnage of the shipping of Clyde had increased to about five thousand six hundred tons, carpenters measure, of sixty-seven vessels of all descriptions.

1752.

About this period the imports of tobacco at the ports was about thirty thousand hhds., then equal to all that was imported in all the ports of Britain besides. This awakened the jealousy of the merchants of London. Mr. Pelham, whose genius seldom failed him in curbing commerce, was at this time busy in making up a settlement for the Prince of Wales's household; and, among other things, the trade of London furnished him with an expedient, which they thought

thought would effectually serve both their purposes ; the old subsidy of a penny per pound, on tobacco when bonded, was made payable in ready money, at the rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per pound, being a discount of 25 per cent. This deposit was intended to serve the purpose of the minister, as a stock always at hand, and the London merchants counted on the ruin of the trade of Glasgow as certain.

CHAP.

CHAPTER II.

PAISLEY.

PLEASANTLY situated on the banks of the White Cart, within two miles of Clyde, in the eastern part of Renfrewshire, stands the town of Paisley, bounded on the north by two small hills, which were occupied as garrisons by the Roman legions when they were building Agricola's wall, between Forth and Clyde, to defend the province of Valencia from the inroads of the unconquered northern Britons. On the east side of Cart, in the year 1160, in the reign of Malcolm IV. Walter, the son of Allan, steward to the King of Scotland, founded a monastery for the health of the soul of his sovereign, and King David, &c. according to the order of Cluny. It was first planted by monks of the Cistercian order, and afterwards replenished by the monks of Cluny, in conformity to the original institution. At this place there was a stately church, in the form of a cross, with a high steeple, in the manner of a cathedral, which was destroyed at the Reformation. The chapel is now standing, remarkable for its echoing aisle. The rest of it is occupied as a church for the country parish. A few years ago the church and garden stood inclosed by a high stone wall, above a mile in circuit. It was built by George Shaw, the abbot, in 1484. This garden is now laid out into streets, and built on a plan that few cities of the empire can boast of, considering its situation and bounds. The monks of this abbey wrote a Chronicle of Scotland, called the Black Book of Paisley. An authentic copy of it was carried out of Sir Robert Spottiswoode's library, after his death, by General Lambert, to England, and is now carefully preserved in the Cottonian Library.

This

This abbey had under its patronage the following churches, viz. Innerwick in Lothian, Ledgerwood in the Merse, Rutherglen, Carmunnock, Dalziel, Riccarton, Craigie, Dundonald, Monkton, St. Ebox, Prestwick, and the chapel of Corsby in Kyle, Cumbræ in Bute, the kirk of St. Oswald, of Turnberry in Carrick, Roseneath and Kilpatrick in Lennoxshire, Kilcolmonel, Kilkerran, and Kilfilan, in Argyllshire, Cathcart, Eastwood, Mearns, Nielston, Paisley, Kilbarchan, Lochwinnoch, Innerkip, Erskine, Houstoun, and Kilellan, in the shire of Renfrew. There is yet extant a chartulary of the monastery wrote all in a fair legible hand, wherein are recorded the charters and bulls of confirmation, from kings and popes with privileges and exemptions from the bishops of Glasgow, Argyll, and the Isles, and an account of the donations given by the High Stewards of Scotland. This chartulary is brought down to the year 1548, when John Hamilton, natural brother to the Duke of Chatleherault, obtained the primacy of St. Andrew's, on the resignation of this abbacy in favour of Lord Claud Hamilton titular abbot of Paisley being a layman, and not in orders. He was third son of James, Duke of Chatleherault. He prudently veered about with the religion and opinions of the times, and obtained from James VI. a charter, erecting the possessions belonging to the abbey into a temporal lordship. In the year 1587, after the Reformation, Paisley, like other towns reared and supported by the church, remained for a long time in a stationary state. The barony church served the inhabitants and country parish for worship until 1735, when the Laigh Church was built. The Earls of Dundonald had been long superiors of the town of Paisley, which was purchased by the town in 1733. In consequence of this, the magistrates obtained from the Lords of Session a decret, establishing them patrons of the Laigh Church; and it happens to be so worded, that they find themselves patrons, not only of it, but of as many as they may choose to build.

This abbey had under the following churches 1755 and 1756.

On the site of the easternmost Roman camp, mentioned in Barbour's Itinerary of Scotland, at Paisley, was built the High Church, an oblong square of 82 by 62 feet within the walls: it is pavilion-roofed, with a platform 44 feet long by 18 feet broad, covered with lead. This church is said to contain near 3000 people.

On the brow of the same hill, and on the south-east side of the camp, was built the Middle Church, pavilion-roofed, with a porch in front, covered with lead, crowned with three vases.

An Antiburgher church was opened. A new one was built in 1762, and enlarged in 1781. The Reverend Mr. James Ellis the first and present minister.

A Burgher church was built in Abbey Close; and in the same year was received the Reverend Mr. Samuel Kinloch, their first, and now their present minister.

In 1767 a congregational church was opened—Independents.

A Berean church was opened in the New Sneddon, the Reverend Mr. William Neilson pastor.—A Gaelic, or Erse chapel, is proposed to be built by subscription.

1781 and 1782.

A church of relief, near the south end of Castle Street, was built within a few hundred yards of an out camp of the Romans, from their garrison at Paisley, formerly Hutthead, now called

Castlehead.

Castlehead. This place is well worth the notice of the curious traveller. It is of small bounds, but the work is almost entire. To prevent damp, they always chose high grounds; but they crowded with order so much together, to prevent heat, that the modern is difficulted to account for the regularity of their camp streets, so much celebrated by their historians. The gateway is still entire, which helps the reader of Roman history to account for the length of the storms of the barbarians, and the difficulty of the generals and centurions in bringing the army out and in to the camp. The second camp, on the north side, and prætorium, was not large, though fortified with three fossés, and dikes of earth. It seems to have included all the ground on which the town stood at the beginning of this century, being then about a mile in compass. When one treads upon the ground, it gives a hollow sound, probably occasioned by some vaults below, like those of Camden, Airdoch, &c. The origin of this town was war, the trade of the Romans. After their desertion in 426, it remained in darkness and barbarity till the 12th century, when it was again revived by religion, the only trade of those times, which continued till the Reformation 1548, when Paisley was abandoned by the priests. At this present period, she may be called mistress of arts. If misfortune is sometimes the forerunner of wealth and prosperity, the application is proper to Paisley. At the Union she had about 100 looms employed in weaving checks and check handkerchiefs.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

BRIDGES.

We have not been able to trace at what time the Old Bridge of Paisley was built. In a charter granted to George Shaw, abbot, dated 2d June 1490, by King James VI. for erecting this village of Paisley into a borough, we find the eastern limits

of

of

of the royalty bounded by the water of White Cart on the east, beginning at the end of the bridge. In 1782, the old bridge was taken down and rebuilt by Mr. John Brown architect. The arches are 46 feet wide, and 36 feet high each. It is 29 feet broad at the east end, and 25 feet broad at the west end. In 1760 was built the Sneddon Bridge with two arches, and in 1763 the abbey bridge of three arches. At spring tides, the flood comes far up the river; and vessels of from 40 to 80 tons burden, by means of the Paisley Canal, come up to the Sneddon mills. This navigation is of great importance to the town of Paisley, not only for the conveyance of merchandise and grain, for the support of so many people, but for facilitating the navigation of the boats from the Frith in the season, with daily supplies of fresh herring, which form a change of diet for so numerous and industrious a class of people. Before this, the White Cart had been navigable to the town from time immemorial, till the deepening of the river Clyde lowered its bed so much below the Cart, which remained in its natural state, that it became sometimes unnavigable but at spring tides. When Barbour wrote his Itinerary, he describes the Paddock burn at Renfrew as a spacious harbour. Since that period, it appears that the level of the sea is at least ten feet lower than it was in the 15th century, on the west coast. The new and natural state of the eastern coast of America, recently risen from the ocean, may probably furnish data for the philosopher in his calculations of the increase of the surface of the earth by rain, and the loss the sea sustains by affording it.

TOWN'S HOSPITAL.

The town's hospital was built anno 1750, in the new Sneddon, opposite the quay. A neat commodious house, three stories high, fit to accommodate about 200 people, and was opened the following year for the reception of the poor. The expence
of

of building and fitting up the fabric cost 584l. Some additional buildings and cells have since been added, in 1781. The house, at a proper distance, was surrounded with a stone wall, about 10 feet high, and in front with a palisade and iron rail. The front court is 39 feet long, and 13 feet broad. The house is supported by a tax laid on the inhabitants quarterly. It is under the management of fifteen directors, ten of whom are chosen by the magistrates and council, three by the kirk session, and two by the society of taylor. Several sums have been mortified to this hospital since its erection.

MEAL MARKET.

At the corner of the head of the New Street, stands the Meal Market, built in the year 1665. On the front of it is engraven the town of Paisley's coat of arms, *or*; a fess-cheque, *sable*; between the seals, *gules*; wreathed about the shield two branches, stalked and leaved, *vert*; fructed *gules*, *i. e.* bearing fruit.

FLESH MARKET.

A few yards from the cross, on the north side, stands the Flesh Market, built in 1766, with a neat front of ashlar work, 72 feet in length. It cost the community 1200l. Sterling. The slaughter of 1782 was 2193 cows; 2724 calves; 3318 sheep; 3219 lambs; 87 goats, and 80 hogs. This market is accounted one of the best in Scotland.

BUTTER AND CHEESE MARKET.

Opposite the flesh market, stands the Tron, which is converted into a market for Butter, Cheese, Fish, &c.

ASSEMBLY HALL.

An Assembly Hall is now fitted up near the Town Hall.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The Grammar School is in Schoolhouse Wynd; and, in 1781, the Magistrates built the Writing School in Meetinghouse Lane. In 1780, another school was built by subscription at Maxwellton. In 1779, Mr. Maxwell left 240*l.*; the legal interest as a salary to a teacher of English in the abbey church.

Paisley was erected into a burgh of barony by James VI. anno 1588. It enjoys all the powers necessary for government and police, without any of the burdens to which royal burghs are subjected. The government of the town is vested in three magistrates, seventeen counsellors, and a treasurer, eight of whom are changed annually at Michaelmas. The freedom of the place is conferred on very moderate terms. The revenues of the town are not great, but they have been managed to the best advantage. The rapid increase of the place has not been attended with a proportional increase of revenue; therefore several necessary improvements, and intended public buildings, are not yet carried into execution. The principle branches of manufactures are, the linen, the thread, the silk and the cotton. The manufacture of linen, and linen mixed with cotton, was begun before the Union. A few looms were also employed in weaving muslins; but this trade, in its infancy, was soon annihilated by the introduction of foreign muslins. And it is a curious circumstance, that after they were obliged to abandon this fabric for eighty years, the progress of the manufacturing arts were so far advanced in 1785, that they commenced a rivalry with, and far outdid the descendants of the ancient weavers of Hindostan.

doftan. Mean time, when they were drove out of the mullin manufacture as above, their next attempt was weaving the striped linens, which they named Bengals. They were an imitation of cotton, but made of linen warp and cotton woof. At this time, a trade with England being opened, a confiderable manufacture and trade of check handkerchiefs was carried on for feveral years with advantage. To this fucceeded plain, striped, spotted, and figured lawns, and bordered handkerchiefs. After this, plain and figured thread gauze was added to the other fabrics. Thefe light fancy articles tended to excite the ingenuity and tafte of the artifts, fo that goods of all patterns were made; and their invention and workmanfhip was fo confiderable, that the Paisley manufactures were now in demand both in the home and foreign markets, and a foundation was laid for that extenfive bufinefs to which they have fince attained.

In order to afcertain the progrefs of this branch, the following abstract from the ftamp-master's books is fubjoined, beginning with the 1ft November 1743.

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|----------|--------|-------|-----|
| 1744 and 1745, 253,407 yards, | - | Value L. | 15,886 | 15 | 10 |
| 1747 and 1748, 413,660 | - | - | 23,671 | 19 | 7 |
| 1757 and 1758, 649,998 | - | - | 43,665 | 8 | 11 |
| 1767 and 1768, 529,022 | - | - | 54,664 | 12 | 11½ |
| 1769, | - | - | 65,832 | 8 | 3 |
| 1770, | - | - | 64,547 | 19 | 6 |
| 1771, | - | - | 58,588 | 11 | 8 |
| 1772, | - | - | 56,388 | 3 | 6 |
| 1773, | - | - | 50,930 | 18 | 7 |
| 1774, | - | - | 61,868 | 1 | 9 |
| 1775, | - | - | 75,370 | 10 | 6 |
| 1776, | - | - | 80,956 | 16 | 5 |
| 1777, | - | - | 82,555 | 4 | 0 |
| 1778, | - | - | 69,983 | 3 | 8 |
| 1779, | - | - | 86,400 | 17 | 5 |
| | | | | 1780, | |

| | | | | |
|-------|---|-----------|----|----|
| 1780, | - | L. 93,347 | 12 | 2 |
| 1781, | - | 105,930 | 19 | 10 |
| 1782, | - | 139,415 | 1 | 2 |
| 1783, | - | 161,202 | 4 | 8 |
| 1784, | - | 164,385 | 6 | 6 |
| 1785, | - | 109,646 | 16 | 2 |
| 1786, | - | 83,521 | 11 | 2 |
| 1787, | - | 87,173 | 18 | 5 |
| 1788, | - | 97,185 | 13 | 0 |
| 1789, | - | 73,367 | 1 | 4 |
| 1790, | - | 82,009 | 12 | 3 |
| 1791, | - | 77,066 | 10 | 2 |
| 1792, | - | 58,749 | 6 | 4 |

Our well informed readers will perhaps reckon from this table, as better established data than any account we are able to give from well attested facts. Leaving it, in pursuit of the progress of the loom, we return to fancy and the fashion, beginning with the

SILK GAUZE MANUFACTORY,

Which was begun at Paisley in 1759. The similarity between thread gauze and silk gauze accelerated the progress of this branch. The weavers of Paisley found no great difficulty in imitating the Spitalfields fabrics; and the manufacturer found it his interest to push a business so favourably situated, in point of cheapness of labour, compared with the metropolis of Great Britain. A company from London established a warehouse for that branch in Paisley, 1761, and several others soon after, composed of partners, some at Paisley and others at London.

This new manufacture gave sufficient room for the display of taste and genius, in contriving new patterns. In this they succeeded beyond all expectation. Paisley silk gauzes became

the fashionable wear of the fair through all the polite circles of Europe. The Spitalfields manufactures were fairly outdone, and the Scots gauzes were preferred at Paris, in opposition to all the French manufacturers, by whom these fabrics were originally invented. At last, to put a final stop to this unthought of inundation of flummery from Paisley, his Most Christian Majesty, Louis the Good (XV.) published an arret, prohibiting the farther importation of them under the severest penalties. In the commercial treaties with France, however, gauzes of all kinds were allowed to be imported, on a duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem*. In consequence of progress, we present our readers with a state of the silk gauze manufactory at Paisley in 1784.

In this year the number of weavers employed in that branch were not under - - - 5000

Who were the means of giving employment to winders, warpers, clippers, draw-boys, and others necessary in the various parts of the silk manufactory, - 5000

10,000

Suppose these 10,000 workers, at an average, earn 5s. per week, the sum paid for wages will be - L. 130,000 0 0

Every silk loom produces in value, yearly, upon an average, 70l., the amount of which is 350,000 0 0

Value of Paisley Manufactures in 1784, viz.

Silk gauze, - - - L. 350,000 0 0

Lawns and thread gauze, - - - 164,385 0 0

Thread, - - - 64,800 0 0

L. 579,185 0 0

Sterling, paid in the shape of profitable labour, to the various descriptions of people enumerated in the following classes, viz.

Weavers

| | |
|--|--------|
| Weavers employed in the linen branch, | 2400 |
| Spinners, | 7384 |
| Winders, warpers, clippers, &c. | 1000 |
| Overseers, | 100 |
| Makers of machinery and implements, | 800 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 11,684 |
| Thread spinners, spinners, winders, bleachers, twi- ners, &c. | 4000 |
| Silk weavers, | 5000 |
| Winders, warpers, clippers, &c. | 5000 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 14,000 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total number employed, | 25,684 |

From which, says my intelligent and well informed author William Carlisle, the reader may discover the extent and importance of the worth of the manufactures of Paisley, when weighed in the political scale of Scotland. He says farther, that it is proper to point out what part of the value is the produce of labour, and what is the price of the raw material imported from foreign countries. In progress, he begins by stating, that

| | |
|--|------------------|
| The lawns, in gross value, are | L. 164,385 16 6½ |
| Deduct for foreign yarn, Irish included, | |
| — | L. 21,600 0 0 |
| Deduct for linseed and fo- reign ashes, | 1785 16 6½ |
| | <hr/> |
| | 23,385 16 6½ |

| | |
|--|----------------|
| The amount of domestic and productive la- bour, | L. 141,000 0 0 |
| | <hr/> |
| Carry over | L. 141,000 0 0 |

Brought over L. 141,000 0 0
 The thread, gross value, - L. 64,800 0 0
 Deduct for yarn, foreign and
 Irish, L. 600 0 0
 Foreign linseed and
 alhes, - 580 0 0
 1180 0 0
 63,620 0 0
 Silk gauze—wages paid, - 130,000 0 0
 Profits at 10 per cent. including charges of
 merchandize, 35,000 0 0

Total amount of productive labour, L. 369,620 0 0

S U B U R B S.

JOHNSTON.

1782.

In the vicinity of the productive and profitable coal-work of Quarelltown, the proprietor, George Houston of Johnston, Esq. feued off to Messrs. Corfe, Burns and Company, a plot of ground on the southern banks of the Black Cart, on which they erected a cotton mill to go by water. At that period, this mill was upon a very large scale; and it is with pleasure we now give an account of its progress, with the sequences. Some time after this erection was completed, Mr. Houston formed the project of a town in the neighbourhood of this work. After feuing out the grounds, to be built on a plan which, when completed, may perhaps do more honour to his memory than all the battles of his heroic ancestors, brought into the vortex of one character, in these times of peace and industry, eleven houses were built; and such has been the success and progress of this juvenal town, that, in the year 1792, its inhabitants amounted to upwards of

1500 souls. They have already two places of worship, a chapel of ease and a burgher meeting-house. Meantime, the progress of cotton-spinning has made such rapid strides, that there are now at work in this new town and neighbourhood no less than seven water mills, containing 48 frames each, which turn 3696 spindles night and day; common jennies, turning 14,556 ditto; mule ditto, turning 7364 ditto, which gives employment to a considerable number of men, women and children, who earn from 2s. to 15s. per week.

○ This corner of the estate of Johnston, now become such a bee-hive of industry, is situated in the vicinity of the barony of Eldersley, the patrimonial inheritance of the celebrated hero and patriot, Sir William Wallace, who, in freeing his country from slavery, could have, with a struggle, mounted the throne of her kings; but declining the interested alliance of the barons, as well as that of the greatest princes in Europe, after he had fought their battles with their enemies in the heart of their own country, fell a victim to the treachery of his countryman Sir John Monteath, who delivered our Hector into the hands of Edward Langhanks, the Achilles of those times. The sequel would hurt the feelings of our English reader. Drawing a veil over it, we may be indulged in transcribing a description of the person (to appearance) of this admirable man, given by his poet and historian Blind Harry, whose modesty has concealed his real name from posterity; but it is believed we may be indulged in counting him one of the learned monks of Paisley. The history of Scotland, written by that venerable body, in continuation, from their first institution to the Reformation in 1548, together with their princely revenues, bespeak it the seat of the muses. This Caledonian Virgil gives the following description of his hero.

Description

*Description of the Person of Sir William Wallace, Knight of
Eldersley.*

Clerks, knights, heralds, and others that him saw,
But I hereof cannot rehearse them aw,
Wallace' stature, of gritness and of hight,
Was judged thus, by description of sight
That saw him, both dishabille and in weed.
Nine quarters large he was in length indeed,
Third part in length in shoulders broad was he,
Right seemly strong, and lusty for to see.
His limbs were great, with stalwart pace, and sound;
His brawns were hard, his arms were great and round:
His hands were made right like to a palm ear,
Of manly make, with nails both great and clear.
Proportioned long, and fair was his visage,
Right sad of speech, and able in courage.
Broad breast and high, with sturdy craig and great;
His lips round, his nose was square and treat.
Bowen brown haired, on brows and bries light,
Clear asper eyes, like diamonds full bright.
Under his chin, on the left side, was seen,
By hurts or wane, his colour was sanguine.
His wounds he had in many others place,
But fair and hale well keeped was his face.
Of riches he kepted no proper thing,
Gave as he wan, like Alexander King.
In time of peace meek as a maid was he;
Where war approached, the true Hector was he:
To Scotsmen ay full great credence he gave,
But known enemies they could not him deceive.

Leaving Paisley, an industrious bee-hive of business, we conduct our traveller through the Oakshaw Moss, upon a new road,

to the pleasant banks of the Clyde ; and having arrived at Port-Glasgow, we shall give him an account of the progress of commerce and shipping of that port.

PORT-GLASGOW.

On the south side of Clyde, at the foot of the Clune Brae, on the grounds formerly called Devil's Glen, stands the town of Port-Glasgow, with a spacious harbour of three piers, and a dry dock, with large warehouses and cellars, his Majesty's custom-house, a ropework, and sail-cloth manufactory.

In 1668 the city of Glasgow bought these lands, consisting of about 13 acres, from Sir Patrick Maxwell of Newark, and obtained from Charles II. a royal charter, erecting the same into a burgh of barony, and called it Port-Glasgow. In 1694, it and the bay of Newark was disjoined from Kilmacolm, and erected into a distinct parish. In 1773, the town of Port-Glasgow built, on a rising ground at the west end of the town, a chapel of ease ; and in 1777, by a list made out by the ministers in the town, their were found to be 1000 families, containing 3973 souls.

The town is governed by two bailies and eleven council deacons, with a treasurer and clerk. The magistrates and council of Glasgow and Port-Glasgow are vice patrons of the parish. The eldest bailie is chosen by the council of Glasgow, the other by the council of Port-Glasgow. The market day is on Friday, and their fair on the third Tuesday of July N. S.

In 1762, the town of Glasgow built a dry dock fit to contain two vessels of five hundred tons burden each at one time. It is kept dry by means of a pump wrought by a horse. There is about fifteen feet water in the harbour at spring tides. In 1773, the middle quay or tongue was built. In 1778, about 9000 tons

tons of shipping belonged to this port, all square rigged vessels employed in foreign trade, besides about 40 busses, of 50 tons each, in the herring fishery and coasting trade; making in all 11,000 tons of shipping.

About the same period, the magistrates got an act of parliament, enlarging their privileges, and enabling them, by taxing the inhabitants with two pennies on the pint of ale brewed, for the better lighting and paving the streets, and supplying the town and shipping with fresh water, which is brought from an excellent spring to a large leaden cistern, placed in a house on the high grounds on the south side of the town. It is the greatest curiosity in the place. It is 10 feet 2 inches deep, and between 17 and 18 feet diameter, and holds about 75 tons of water, with a house of rubble work built round it. The water is conveyed from hence, by leaden pipes, to proper stations in the town, where the people are supplied by eight public wells. They have also, at proper distances, fire-plugs to serve the engines in cases of fire. The rope-work was erected in 1736, and the sail-cloth manufactory, by the same company, in 1740; and the sugar house was built in 1777.

So late as 1768, a good road was made through the wood to Crawford's Dyke and Greenock. Were it not for Mr. William King's plantation of willows, the modern traveller would be difficulted to find where this wood grew. It was this venerable sage (whose company is courted by all descriptions of men), who from time to time brought in that unproductive spot to near its present shape. From the east end of Crawford's Dyke to the west end of Port-Glasgow, about half way between the two towns, on the west side of his farm, his neighbour has allowed a small tuft of this wood to remain in its natural state, in comparative view of the present and the past. It was also owing to this gentleman's taste and indefatigable industry, that Port-Glasgow excels any part of Scotland in the flavour and quality of her fruits

fruits of all kinds. On the Port-Glasgow side of the Bay of Newark, when cleaning the harbour, a piece of ground was acquired, on which the town has built an excellent fleshmarket and slaughterhouse; and a very great improvement is now going forward, a new road on the old tract from Newark by the river side, below the house of Finlaystoun to Crofshill. The new road on the Clune Brae led the traveller over every hill that presented itself in that mountainous country. On the east side of Port-Glasgow, at the head of the bay, stands the old castle of Newark, long the seat of a branch of the Maxwells of Calderwood. In the end of the last century, George Maxwell *alias* Napier, grandson of the last Sir George Maxwell of Newark, sold it to Mr. Cochrane of Kilmaronock. It is now the property of Mr. Hamilton of Wihaw. Port-Glasgow has three dock-yards, where vessels of large burden are built and launched. The following is an account of ships built at Port-Glasgow in the course of the last ten years, viz.

| In the year 1783, | 4 ships, | 917 tons, |
|-------------------|----------|-----------|
| 1784, | 6 | 477 |
| 1785, | 5 | 420 |
| 1786, | 9 | 911 |
| 1787, | 5 | 437 |
| 1788, | 7 | 982 |
| 1789, | 4 | 232 |
| 1790, | 4 | 726 |
| 1791, | 2 | 325 |
| 1792, | 5 | 565 |

These ships were built and registered at Port-Glasgow; but it often happens that vessels built at Port-Glasgow, for the merchants of Greenock, are registered at that port. The above is taken from the record of ship registers at Port-Glasgow.

The

The warehouses of Port-Glasgow are, in number and magnitude, equal to any of the kind in Britain, those on the Thames, and such as are scattered by the East India Company through the city of London, excepted.

COMMERCE.

The want of materials prevents us from tracing the gradual rise and progress of the commerce of Scotland, whose sovereigns, from time to time, had, in different ages, procured in France and Germany privileges and immunities unequalled to those granted to any other nation. The Scots were citizens in France; and in the Low Countries towns were assigned for the merchants. These were called the Staple, where the Scots lived under the laws of their own country, administered by the Lord Conservator and his council, composed of Scots merchants, in these ports termed the Staples, forming a body-politic within themselves, and independent of the laws of the country in which they were fixed. Hence *King of Scots* in Scotland, or any other country in which he had procured such settlements for them. He appointed a Lord Conservator as his lieutenant, and a council, to whom all Scotsmen were to appeal for justice, in case of dispute. The Lord Conservator, though at a distance, was obliged to come home once in the year, and give an account of his conduct, as well as reasons for decisions complained of by the merchants on their return from market. At an after period, we find the same idea carried to a far greater stretch by James VI. on his accession to the throne of England. When colonizing the north of Ireland and wastes of America, all the charters of the Thirteen Provinces held of the barony of East Greenwich. Of this in its place. After the tide of men's minds was turned to the new world, in the full force of commerce, by which that of the old world became unfashionable, after keeping the field for many centuries; we therefore begin at the era of 1407, when John Duke of Burgundy, in a letter
of

of his, dated 30th April 1407, mentions the contract then subsisting between the trading estate of Scotland and his town of Bruges, as then very ancient, and granting new privileges to those of the Scots nation over all his dominions.

From Bruges the staple was conveyed to Campvere, in May 1444, upon the marriage of Mary Steuart, daughter of James I. and sister to James II., to Wolfred Van Boraclen, Lord of Campvere; and this marriage was the cause of this connection between the kingdom of Scotland and Campvere, which still continues her nominal staple, with all its privileges. By this marriage, Campvere came to the illustrious house of Orange, under whose patronage the commerce of Scotland flourished to an astonishing degree; insomuch, that the Scots merchants of the staple furnished their prince, Charles II., with the means of his fruitless expedition to Scotland, which ended unfortunately in England, at the battle of Worcester. By this the wealth of the staple was lost. After the Reformation, Charles was unmindful of the obligation. From this period we date the downfall of our commercial strength and wealth on the continent. About this time the celebrated republican John de Witt, Pensionary of Holland, depressed the House of Orange, and denied William, afterwards the Third, the title of Lord of Campvere. At this time the Scots were nominally represented by English ambassadors. Their interest was not attended to in foreign courts. A few years afterwards, Louis XIV. forgetting the constitution of his country, and making his will the law, at once overturned our rights in our staple at St. Martin's, off Rochelle. To this port 36,000 barrels of herring have been shipped in one season from Clyde, when Greenock was little known. Perhaps the war in Charles the First's time, and the Duke of Buckingham's expeditions to the Isle of Rhée, might lay a foundation for the resentment of Louis against the Scots, who by this time had given their sword in trust to their neighbour.

After William and his allies had set moderate bounds to this warrior, he found time to claim, and purchase from the states, his lordship of Campvere, and reinstated the Scots in all their ancient rights, which were founded on a lease of twenty one years, renewable with a silent grassum, in the shape of a present. This was the practice from their first settlement here.

The royal expedition to Scotland, however, had so weakened the powers of this company, who seems to have held the keys of the exports and imports of Scotland; that they never were again able to hold up their heads with that respectability they had done in former ages. We now return to the mart, where, in attempting to give an account of the commerce of our country, we are obliged to refer our reader to her laws, in as brief a manner as our limits will admit. Strangers who import foreign commodities, must either lay out the price upon goods here, or pay custom, act par. anno 1424: That no horse, under three years old, be sold out of the realm: That tallow be not carried out of the realm, both under pain of escheat to the king, 1424: Exportation of wool encouraged, 1424: That salmon be not sold out of the kingdom, but for English money the one half, and Gascoigne wine, or other good pennyworth, for the other half, 1431: That bullion be brought home in proportion to the wool, hides, salmon, and other goods that are exported, 1436 and 1474: Jewels, gold and silver, coined or uncoined, prohibited to be carried out of the country, 1436: That searchers be appointed at all ports of the realm, and upon the marches, to prevent money from being carried out of the realm, 1449: That the merchant, for his encouragement, have twelve shillings for every ounce of burnt silver he brings home to be coined, 1475: That he have ten groats, 1489: That no cattle be sold out of the realm under pain of escheat, 1467: That none, merchant or others, export white fish; but it shall be lawful to strangers to buy the same from merchants and freemen in burghs with ready money or by barter, 1540: Exportation of bread,

flesh and tallow, prohibited, 1555: Coals prohibited to be exported under the penalty of confiscating the ship, coals and other goods which the proprietor of the coals has within the ship, 1563: That no ship sail to foreign ports without the king's coquet, 1571: Linen cloth, linseed, candle, tallow, butter, cheefe, barked hides, and shoes, forbid to be exported out of the kingdom, 1573: Exportation of flesh discharged, 1578: That no Scotsman residing in the Low Countries shall be entitled to the privileges of the Scots nation trading there, until he give oath of obedience to the king and his laws, before the Conservator, and pay 10l. Flemish to his Majesty for his entry, 1579: That sufficient security be taken from the merchant, to import bullion equivalent to the goods exported, 1581: The ship which exports victual, with all the goods therein, to be confiscated, and the master and clerk of the ship to be imprisoned during his Majesty's pleasure, the one half of the victual confiscated to belong to the burgh in which the ship lies, 1587: That in time coming, clerks of the coquet shall, in the coquets given by them, specify the particular quantities and kinds of the goods, the names of the owners, and how much belongs to every owner: That the Conservator in the Low Countries admit of no coquet otherwise formed, but shall confiscate all goods not particularly specified as said is, 1597: Because the coquet is the ship's passport, and testimonial of her lawfulness, the Conservator shall arrest all ships wanting coquets, or where the coquets are not formally written, and escheat the whole goods therein to the king's use, 1597: That merchants and skippers, at the receiving of their coquets, be obliged to make oath that they have no forbidden goods on board, nor any other goods but what are entered in the coquet, and shall take no other goods on board in that voyage; and shall be obliged to give the same oath before the Conservator in the Low Countries, when they arrive at the port, before breaking bulk, 1597: That no ship passing to the Low Countries shall load any goods but at the town of Campvere, or at the ordinary staple for the time, 1597.

English

English woollen cloth, and other English goods made of wool, prohibited to be imported under penalty of confiscation of goods and moveables, 1597: Regulation of commerce betwixt Scotland and England, after the union of the crowns 1606, is too long for insertion here: Importation of strong waters discharged, 1641: Linen yarn prohibited to be exported, 1661: Merchants appointed to employ only Scots factors abroad, under the pain of a pecuniary mulct, 1661: Skins prohibited to be exported under the pain of confiscation, 1661: Worsted, woollen yarn, raw or unwalked cloths and stuffs, plaiding excepted, broken copper, brass or pewter, prohibited to be exported, 1661: Tradesmen and merchants discharged to import any made work belonging to that trade of which they are freemen, or to vend any such ware brought home by merchants, 1661: For the encouragement of soap-works, oils, pot ashes, and other materials imported for the use of soap-works, and all soap within the country, declared to be free from custom and excise, 1661: Importation of aquavitæ or strong waters, mum, beer, and other beer for drinking, except black beer, called spruce beer, discharged in 1663. It being necessary for the encouragement of tillage, that liberty be granted for the exportation of corns after the natives are sufficiently provided for, therefore enacted, that it shall be lawful to export corns of all sorts when they are under the prices following, at the ports or respective places of exportation, viz. wheat under 12l. Scots the boll, bear and barley under 8l. the boll, and oats and pease under eight merks the boll, paying the usual custom and bullion as formerly; and also, for the improvement of the pasturage of this kingdom, enacted the exportation by sea of all sorts of bestial, either milt, sheep, or swine; and barrelled flesh of all sorts shall be free of custom, bullion, and all other impositions, for the space of nineteen years after the date of the act 1663. When the Lords of the Secret Council shall judge it necessary for the good of the kingdom, and for preventing of dearth, they may discharge the exportation of corn for so long a time as they shall think fit,

1663. For the encouragement of the manufactures of this kingdom, high duties imposed upon all English goods, equal to a prohibition, 1633. Three pound Scots of duty imposed upon every boll of corn imported from Ireland, 1663. A duty of one merk Scots laid on each chaldar, and the bullion act repealed, 1669. Importation of victual from Ireland totally prohibited, under severe penalties, 1672, 1686. and 1703. The following goods are prohibited to be imported as superfluous, viz. Gold or silver thread, gold or silver lace, buttons of gold or silver thread; all manner of stuffs or ribbons in which there is any gold or silver thread; all filligrane of gold and silver to be worn upon apparel; all flowered, striped, figured, chequered, painted, or printed, silk stuffs or ribbons, and all embroideries of silk upon wearing clothes, &c.; holland, linen, cambric, lawn, dornech, tiking, damask, dimmity, tufted or striped holland, &c. &c. these last prohibited for the encouragement of our own manufactures. And for the farther encouragement of manufactures, oil, dyeing stuffs, foreign wool, lint and flax, potashes, and all other materials useful for manufactures, that shall be imported, are declared to be free from custom and excise, and all other duties; and that all cloths, stuffs, stockings, or any other commodities to be made and exported, shall be free from custom and excise for the space of 19 years, 1681. Horse and cattle prohibited to be imported from Ireland under pain of forfeiture, and a fine of 100 merks Scots for each beast imported; one half of both beasts and fines to the seizer or discoverer, the other half to his Majesty, 1686. In order to reimburse the importer of foreign salt of the duty which it ought to be free from, when employed in the curing of fish, enacted, That there be a drawback of 10l. 4s. Scots for each last of exported herring or white fish, and of 12l. Scots for each last of exported salmon, 1690. Merchants trading in company, in whatever goods, and to whatever parts of the world, entitled to all rights and privileges which, by the laws, are given to companies erected for manufactures, 1693.

Erection of the African, or Darien Company, 1695; prolongation of its privileges, 1701; ratification of its privileges, 1703; dissolution of the company, 1707.

Premium for importing, from Scotland into England, trees fit for masts, yards, or bowsprits, to continue for 13 years; 2d Geo. II. c. 35.

That foreign merchants importing victual, and other lawful merchandise, be favourably treated; and after entering their goods in the tolbooth as usual, that the king be first served, and then the lords of his council, at such prices as they can agree upon; and that the remainder be sold among the lieges, 1477 and 1487: That the magistrates of burghs set prices on wine, salt and timber, imported: That none pretend to buy till the king be served; thereafter prelates, barons and gentlemen, and lastly all the other lieges, 1540. The prices being made as aforesaid, shall be proclaimed at the market cross of the burgh, and that none of the goods be disposed of for the space of four days, to the end that parties may be advertised and served according to the said act, 1555: That caution of every ship, which, in the harvest time, goes to the northern islands for fishing, to land within the Frith, or other free burghs, the third part of its lading, for furnishing the country, under the penalty of 100l. Scots.

There is a manuscript in the Advocate's Library, entitled on the back, "Balfour's Practiques," without any title page, relative to his name. These Practiques are, a treatise of 469 folio leaves; and, on a blank page in the beginning, there is this note, by one who well knew what authority he had for suffering it to carry the name of Balfour, viz.

"Presented

*“ Presented to the Duke of Lauderdale by his Grace's humble
servant,*

“ 14th December 1676.

GEO. MACKENZIE.”

In this volume there is a small treatise of nine leaves, which, on the back side of the book, bears the title of the “ Old Sea Law.” Its margin, which is pretty large, is crowded with quotations out of the admiralty laws of France, Denmark, &c.; and its titles or chapters are these: “ 1. The soume and ordour of this treatise. 2. Off the Judge Ordinar to sea-fair causis, and his power and jurisdiction. 3. Of the Admirall Clerk. 4. Anent Advocatis in the Admirall Court, and thair Officers there. 5. The manner and form of proceeding in sea-fair causes. 6. Anent persons ordinar in schipps. 7. Off fraughting of schipps. 8. Off the master of the schipp, his power and duty thereanent. 9. Off the dewty of the master to the merchand and passenger, and of his priviledgis. 10. The master's duty to the marineris. 11. Their dewty and priviledgis. 12. Off the clerk of an schipp. 13. Off a pilote or steersman. 14. Off money lent ane, or to the sea. 15. Off the outriggers of schippis, and of actions, baith for and against them, and off discordis amangis themselves. 16. Off contributiounis, and first of guidis cassin. 17. Off contributioun for pyrates. 18. Off contributioun for spilt geir. 19. Off contributiouns for lighting of schipps, and of other chancis. 20. Off the common manner of contribution, and execution thair of. 21. Of priviledgid schipps. 22. Anent shipwrack. 23. Of all things found (and of gear taken) on the sea, or within the flood thair of.”

Such are the outlines of the commerce of our country, so far as they came under the notice of the legislature. The natural productions come forward in a formidable point of view, in comparison of quantity, to what they are at present. The skins of wild beasts, now unknown in the island, presents it in a natural state to the reader, in a similar point of view to the wilds of America.

merica. The accession of our princes to the throne of England threw Scotland backward, in every sense of the word, at least two centuries. She felt herself under a cloud, not only in her political, but also in her commercial existence. From 1603 down, she had no ambassador at any foreign court; her representations were made by an English minister, from the mouth of an agent nowise interested in the welfare of a country to which he was a stranger, perhaps in those times as much an alien as any of her *interested sons*. The commencement of our weakness may be dated from the death of James V. At the birth of his unfortunate daughter Mary, when in her childhood, her ferocious uncle, Henry VIII. of England, began a barbarous courtship with the nobility for her country, in favour of his infant son Edward VI. The marriage of two infants were equally unnatural with the mode made use of for the accomplishment. It ended in a manner suitable to the motives and means employed, bribery, plunder, war; and at last, when the end could not be obtained, the south of Scotland, viz. all between the Forth and Clyde, suffered the calamities of war. The woods were burnt, and not a cottage left standing in that part of Scotland, which was made a desert. Previous to this, in 1543, Harry gave orders for seizing several Scots ships that were trading to France. In the following year, the English army pillaged the town of Leith, "where (says Lord Herbert) they found more riches than they could have easily managed;" and Dr. Drake, an English historian, speaking of that period, says, that his countrymen took twenty-eight of the principal ships of all Scotland, fraught with all kinds of rich merchandise, as they returned from France, Flanders, Denmark, and other countries, and brought them into English ports; and in the following year, viz. 1545, Henry prevailed with the Flemings to seize sixteen Scots ships, then at Campvere, and their cargoes. Guicciardin, speaking of the commerce of Antwerp for the year 1560, says, "To Scotland Antwerp sends but little, as that country

country is chiefly supplied from England and France. Antwerp, however, sends hither some spices, sugars, madder, wrought silks, serges, linen, and mercury; and Scotland sends to Antwerp vast quantities of peltry of many kinds, leather, wool, indifferent cloth, and fine large pearls, though not of quite so good a water as the oriental ones." He also mentions that Campvere owes its principal commerce to its being the staple port of the Scots shipping, and so has been for a long series of years. It is said the city of St. Andrew's was large, elegant, full of merchandise, shipping, and business. It was the great resort of trading vessels from all ports of Europe, who, to the amount of three or four hundred, held an annual fair in the bay. The fair lasted from twelve to fifteen days. From this harbour, now mistress of a few fishing boats, let the curious traveller, who makes the tour of the coast of Fife, take his route from St. Andrew's by Crail, and along the Frith of Forth up to Alloa, he will, in the course of this circuit, see ocular history of the downfall of the ancient commerce of Scotland, as a last and dyeing ember. The genius of her commerce, in a fit of despair, reared her head in the project and formation of the African or Darien Company, on the Isthmus of Darien. In this project many hundreds of our countrymen lost their lives, together with upwards of half a million of money, and the destruction of the largest and best ships belonging to the country. At this period we find Scotland in a general state of bankruptcy. This project pervaded the minds of men like a fever. The share was so low as 100l.; and whoever had as much, became a partner. After the accession of Queen Anne, when this country was labouring under the effects of this disaster, when no more than 30 per cent. had been paid into the Bank of Scotland, the capital being a million Scots, the English ministry, availing themselves of this circumstance and their own situation, in order to bring Scotland in terms for such an union as should be dictated to them, in the year 1704, by an act of parliament, prohibited the importation into England, Ireland, and the colonies, from Scotland, all linen cloth,

cloth, black cattle, sheep, coals and salt. The value was calculated at the sum of 120,000*l.* Sterling. Prior to this, the Scots were not only treated as aliens, but as enemies, in the colonies. Their ships and cargoes were confiscated, the captains and mates imprisoned till ransomed, and the crews sold into slavery. If the landed interest made the most of a bad bargain, the commercial interest at such a low ebb, it is no wonder to find an enterprising people, in the 1708, embarking with all the avidity of inexperienced youth, into the formerly forbidden commerce of the New World, the genius of which seemed to centre in Clyde, at that period without shipping, in consequence of the causes already mentioned. Like their forefathers, accustomed to certain ports and staples on the continent, Virginia and Maryland, whose sole produce was tobacco, became the mart of the commerce of Scotland. The gross produce, for which they had little consumpt, was brought home in Whitehaven bottoms, and afterwards carried to the different markets of Europe in coasters. It was in the year 1716 that a vessel of 60 hogheads burden was built and launched at Crawford's Dyke for the Virginia trade. In 1735, the number and tonnage of vessels fit for that navigation stood as follows, viz. Fifteen vessels trading to Virginia, three to Boston, four to Jamaica, two to Antigua, two to St. Kitts, one to Barbadoes, four to the Straits, one to Gibraltar, seven to Stockholm, two to Holland, and six to London; in all forty-seven foreign traders, besides twenty small coasters, together amounting to sixty-seven vessels, carrying 5600 tons. Passing in improvement to 1740. we find the tonnage of the registered shipping in Scotland, viz. Every decked vessel, of 25 tons burden, fit to carry debenture goods to a foreign market, ranked under the following heads, viz.

| | |
|--|------------|
| Edinburgh and Leith, | 2628 tons. |
| Glasgow, viz. Greenock, Port-Glasgow, Dumbarton, | |
| &c. | 5600 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|------------|---|---|
| these commodities are stated at | - | L. 50,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Tobacco in leaf, roll, or cut, to the amount of | | 20,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Sugar in casks or loaves, | - | 6000 | 0 | 0 |
| Butter, cheefe, tallow, and tanned leather, | - | 25,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Coaches, horses and their furniture, tables, | | | | |
| stands, chairs, looking-glasses, virginals, ca- | | | | |
| binets, dressing-boxes, and musical instru- | | | | |
| ments, as well as upholstery ware, pewter- | | | | |
| work, iron, copper, steel, combs made of i- | | | | |
| voxy, wood or horn, stockings, shoes, laced or | | | | |
| plain, hair buttons, silk or thread, hats, pe- | | | | |
| riewigs, gloves, gimp, lace of silk, thread or | | | | |
| bone lace, silver and gold work, watches, | | | | |
| clocks and their cases, lead or shot, firelocks, | | | | |
| pistols, knives, razors, scythes, hooks, needles, | | | | |
| pins, fruits, dyestuffs, books, and writing pa- | | | | |
| per, valued at | - | L. 50,000 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | |
| | | L. 151,000 | 0 | 0 |

Previous to this, the English parliament had doubled the duty on all Scots linens and coals, which caused the Scots merchants complain, that what with the heavy duty, land carriage, or freight by sea, their profit arose only from the par of exchange between the two countries. He also states, that at this period there were 3000 Scots pedlars in England, who carried their goods on horseback, and who paid to government for a licence 6l. each, which is

| | | | | |
|--|---|-----------|---|---|
| | - | L. 18,000 | 0 | 0 |
|--|---|-----------|---|---|

And about 4000 who walked on foot, at 4l. Sterling each,

| | | | | |
|--|---|-----------|---|---|
| | - | 16,000 | 0 | 0 |
| | | L. 34,000 | 0 | 0 |

He compares this numerous class of our countrymen to hewers of wood and drawers of water to the English. In speaking

of the graziers and drovers, it is stated that they sell their cattle cheaper in England than the market price of Scotland, and gives this as a reason for the frequent failures among them. Presuming this destructive act shall be repealed after this fair statement and consequences are understood, and amity renewed, he enumerates a part of the produce of Scotland, sufficient for barter, in payment of what we buy from England; for he is an enemy to payment in cash, or by bills of exchange, so long as we have produce to answer the purpose. First, linen cloth, coals, salt, black cattle, sheep, salmon, marble stone, skallie or slate, pearls, cod and ling fish, fine Scots Galloway horses, many of whom they covet, and carry into the borders of England. Ireland has almost all that we have, except oak, oak bark, and fir timber, which they want, and buy and enhance in their own hands, and destroy our woods. At this period the following goods were prohibited to be exported, viz. Linen yarn, great part of which, says our author, notwithstanding, is weekly bought up in the Glasgow market, entered as linen cloth by the connivance of the collectors, and sent into England; that the Irish send over women and others to entice others to buy all the fine yarn they could get at Glasgow and in the west country; and that the greatest part of it was shipped at Glasgow.

Women's hair was prohibited to be exported, yet vast quantities are smuggled out of the kingdom, notwithstanding of a law in favour of the barbers, which empowers them to seize all hair in quantities which they suspect to be packed up for that purpose. Our author laments their situation, and complains of the folly of people of rank who encourage the clandestine importation of foreign wigs. He exclaims, Why are wigs suffered to be imported! Vast sums of money are paid for them to England, France, Stockholm, Hamburgh, and Holland. I am credibly informed some have paid for one of these wigs, from fifteen to twenty, twenty-five, and thirty pounds Sterling, from France and England, and from four to five, eight, and ten pounds Sterling.

Sterling, for a wig from the other places above mentioned. Old copper and old brass are prohibited to be exported. The former is recommended to government for the coinage of halfpence, of which the country is in great want. The quantity so smuggled is computed at 96,000 pounds weight per annum. Taking away the brass in the same clandestine manner, robs the artificers of materials for casting bells, candlesticks, &c. &c. on a footing with the English, who buy it.

Before the gold and silver mines of South America had come into the commercial parts of Europe, like a land flood, which changed the nominal value of every thing, commerce was in a great measure carried on by barter, which always was attended with inconvenience, where a medium is necessarily wanted for payment of a balance, particularly among strangers. Scotland afforded very small quantities of these metals; and to remedy this defect, we find the legislature at particular pains to procure as much of these metals in payment of the produce exported as the nature of the articles would admit of. In consequence, and in conformity to the laws for ages past, we find the crown agree with the merchants in fixing a book of rates for that purpose in 1597, viz. Because, in the acts of parliament of this realme, it is statuted and ordained, that the merchands shall bring hame bullion, quhairanent the Lords of Checker made this ordinance, at Edinburgh, 10th January 1597: In prefence of the Lords of Checker, compeared personally the provost, bailies, treasurer of Edinburgh, with certain merchands their nightbors, and gave in their supplication, desiring the A B C of bullion to be explained, and an solid order to be taken, with the expresse quantity of bullion quhilk they sal bie astricted to pay presently, and in all time hereafter. After consideration hereof, and conference had at length with them upon particularities, concerning the said matter of bullion, the said Lords of Checker, with consent of said provost and bailies, for themselves and remanent nightbors, and merchands of this realme, has statute and ordained,
that

that all merchands shall inbring and pay, in all time coming, for ilk last of hides, six ounces bullion; the last of salmon, four ounces; for ilk 400 claith, four ounces; the firplaith of wool, four ounces; and for all other wares and merchandise transported by them forth of this realme, for ilk firplaith of goods, or sae meikle as pays ane firplaith of fraught, to be counted to the sek, and twa sek fraught to the firplaith. And the said bullion to be inbrought to the cuinzie house by the merchands; and payment to be made to them for the samen, conforme to the act of parliament thereanent, upon the 19th December last bypast. The following tables will enable our readers to form perhaps a better opinion of our surplus produce than some people are inclined to admit of at that period.

An A B C of the Bullion, set down by the Lords of Checker, for gudes transported furth of the cuntry, and declared by them to be conforme to the acts of parliament and the act of checker above specified, 13th February 1597.

The last of hart hides, dry hides, and salt hides, 6 ounces of burnt silver.

Ilk thousand ling or killing in peill, 6 ounces ditto.

Ilk last of wheat, 4 ounces ditto.

Ilk last of salmond, 4 ounces ditto.

Ilk four hundredth of claith, 4 ounces ditto.

Ilk firplaith of lambs skins, containing 8000, 4 ounces ditto.

Ilk firplaith cunning skins, containing 16000, 4 ounces ditto.

Ilk firplaith futfelles, containing 4000, 4 ounces ditto.

The last of beare, 3 ounces ditto.

Ditto malt, 3 ounces ditto.

The following commodities come under a return of two ounces of burnt silver, viz. the last of drinking beer; the last of rye and rye-meal; the last of killing, codling, and ling; the last of oil; the last of Orkney butter; the last of herring; the last

last of saip; the last of asse (ashes); the last of pick and tar; the last of lint and hemp; the last of iron; the last of copper, containing 14 schip pund; ilk seck of sheep skins, containing 500; ilk seck of gait skins, containing 680; ilk last of Narvis talloun; ilk four cradill of glasse; ilk seck of wool, containing 24 stains; the last of wax, containing 14 schip pund. What follows was liable to a return of one ounce of burnt silver—the tun of wine, ilk three chalder of salt, ilk hundreth of deals, ilk ton of lead, ilk four chalder of coals, ilk 300 dry fish.

At this period, a remarkable era, in the progress of the arts and commerce of Scotland, irresistible ambition, and a passion in man to acquire wealth suddenly, and which prompts him to adventure, and to run risks that would stagger the ploughman, who waits for a slow but sure return, Scotland had little of her exertions to spare for the use of her neighbours but fish and poultry. What they made for their own use, was substantial. Stirling, Perth, and the Gorbals of Glasgow, were the Sheffield and Birmingham of Scotland, for the point of the spear, the Lochaber axe, the durk or poniard, the musket, the sword, and the pistol. Some of my aged readers, at some tables at this day, meet with the true hartshorn handled knife, the blade of which is equal to the powers of many dozens of those of English make from cold iron. The wish for carrying goods cheap to market, has been the means of reducing the intrinsic value of every thing. Superfine cloths are at least fifteen per cent. below their original value. The Highlander, now deprived of the use of his sword in the day of battle, finds himself at no loss in the want of his Andrew Ferraran. The muskets made for sale are found dangerous to the African, who often loses his right hand at the first discharge of this cheap, dangerous, but too late proven piece. When we descend to the luxuries and the conveniencies of life, and down to the labourer's house, we find some fineered boxes in a frame, termed a chest of drawers. A natural thirst for being up with those
above

above us in rank, has been the feeders of the artists, in contaminating their workmanship, to create an extensive market and a large sale. The want of money, and the means of obtaining it, seemed to be the only cause that prevented this empire from becoming the emporium of the world.

In support of this idea, John Paterson, member of parliament for Dumfriesshire, projected the plan of the Bank of England in 1695, on a capital of one million Sterling. They obtained a royal charter; and in the same year, and on the same plan, the Bank of Scotland was formed, with this difference, viz. one million of pounds Scots, to be advanced in termly payments, at the rate of ten per cent. The share was 100l. Scots. The bank was opened, and thirty per cent. had been advanced by the proprietors, when the settlement of the Scots African Company was ruined. The country was robbed and ruined; they had lost their all; and the proprietors of bank stock could pay no more. Meantime, the directors carried on the business, but made no dividends, until that the interest and profits on the thirty pounds Scots became equal to the hundred already subscribed for. At this period the genius of commerce, after feeling so many severe shocks, appears to have left the country and the bank directors destitute of the true meaning of their business. They had held, they had drawn, upon circumscribed ideas. Edinburgh was not the seat of commerce nor of adventure. Like a number of inland towns, the inhabitants lived upon one another, as did Glasgow at the same period. The directors of this chartered bank refused a correspondence with the mercantile part of Scotland, without the indorsement of a citizen of Edinburgh, known to them. Hence the number of respectable private bankers in the capital. The directors even refused a correspondence with the landed interest of the kingdom. It was only so late as about the year 1773 that they discovered their long neglected interest in the country. In progress of a well formed scheme, we find a branch of the bank of Scotland

in

in almost every borough town in Scotland. The effect of this cause, to the observing traveller, has the appearance of enchantment. From that period to the present, he may strike data at twenty years. The Lowlands of Scotland wear a new face to what they had about thirty years ago. About the year 1725, the equivalent money paid by government at the Union, in compensation for equivalent duties, came to be looked after; and so much of it as could at that time be gathered, was formed into a fund for the capital of the Royal Bank of Scotland, which came as a substitute for the mint. Meantime, the merchants of Glasgow, about the year 1752, finding themselves cramped in their American commerce by a law dictated by the merchants of London and Bristol, by which it was thought a monopoly of the Virginia trade would centre in these two ports, and that Scotland, for want of an useless deposit of 3l. Sterling on every hoghead of tobacco imported, would effectually ruin every effort of the Scots merchants, as well as their trade. To prevent this, a very considerable number of merchants formed themselves into a company of bankers. Every exertion of every monied citizen came in support of this fund of public credit, and timeously; for this bank had no sooner reared her head, than the two banks already mentioned, after fighting with one another from their existence, as rivals, joined issue in all their force, to suppress the progress of their infant rival sister at Glasgow, who, by the love of gain, was held up at a profitable exertion of friendship by the private bankers of Edinburgh, who held the calf when they milked the cow. At the outset, the proprietors had foreseen their ticklish and dangerous situation on this eminence of their own rearing. Their notes were clogged with an optional clause; they were payable to the bearer on demand, or at the end of six months, to the then holder, with two and an half per cent. interest. This wretched clause told more than was fit to be known; it confessed facts that should, with the prudent, be carefully concealed, viz. inability, distrust, leaving room to think of forced integrity. The chartered banks sent west

an agent to keep the optional bank in order. He did his duty with the hands and head of a master; he overturned the optional clause; a note issued payable on demand met the faith and confidence of the public, and stood its ground. About this time the merchants of Aberdeen followed the example of the bankers of Glasgow. The private bankers of Edinburgh set the proprietors, though at a distance, by the ears; and in running upon one another, the battle became furious, even desperate. At last an accident discovered what they had not seen before, that one house furnished at an expence the gold which supported this paper war.

Various had been the misgivings on all sides during the conflict. Luckily for the concerned, a fever pervaded the minds of the landed interest, in an attempt to do what the Bank of Scotland at last began; they projected the Bank of Ayr. It, in less than a year, swept the country clean of all the rubbish of their inexperienced predecessors. In 1773, the Bank of Scotland took them up after they had fallen, paid their notes, and became their successors in this branch of commerce. About the year 1783, the Royal Bank of Scotland sent a branch to Glasgow. It met the muslin manufacture and cotton spinning in its infancy. Like woodbine on the house side, they fastened on one another to such mutual advantage, that now they could not live separated. Leaving the progress of banking on agriculture and the arts, we return to its effects on commerce, by giving an account of

Goods of British Production and Manufacture, entered for Exportation at Port Glasgow, from the 31st January 1791 to 31st January 1792, viz.

Strong ale, 516 barrels.

Wearing apparel, 1740 lb.

Apothecaries ware, 5430 lb.

Hooled

Hooled barley, 14,481 lb.
 Bound books, 6200 lb.
 Bread—biscuit, 22 cwt. 1 qr.
 Butts, packed and empty, 8.
 Bellows for smiths, 9 pair.
 Barrows, 1 hedge, and 16 uphill—17.
 Brush handles, 2 dozen.
 One bushel Winchester measure.
 Tallow candles, 162,782 lb.
 New cards, 35 dozen pair.
 Cheese, 3047 lb.
 Clocks, with the movement complete, 3.
 Coals, Newcastle measure, 34 chalders; Winchester ditto, 249;
 ditto—in all, 2529 chalders.
 Copperas, 80 cwt. 1 qr. 15 lb.
 Copper, pewter, and tin wrought, 70,489 lb.
 Cordage, not for bounty, 352 cwt. 8 lb.
 Ditto, for bounty, 724 cwt. 2 qr. 14 lb.
 Corn—wheat, flour, &c. for sustenance, 91 qr.
 Beans and pease, 29 qr.
 Oats and oat-meal, 2673 qr.
 Cotton cloth, 4628 yards.
 Cutlery ware, 11,530 lb.
 Earthen ware, 1050 pieces—3738 doz. pieces, 6400 lb.
 Delft ware, 6794 doz. pieces—14,900 lb.
 Queen's ware, 450 doz. pieces—45,330 lb.
 Bricks—tiles, 45,000.
 Tobacco pipes, 90 gross.
 Fish—herrings, 6440 barrels, 33 half barrels.
 Cod and ling dried, 84 cwt. 2 qr. 24 lb.
 Household furniture, 26,400 lb.
 Gauze, lawns, and linoes, plain, 9091 yards.
 Crown glass, 548,990 lb.
 Flint ditto, 31,600 lb.
 Green ditto, 808,762 lb.

Grocery—sugar refined, 597 cwt. 9 lb.
Groats of corn, 1375 lb.
Gunpowder for bounty, 4900 lb.
Ditto not for bounty, 2625 lb.
Golf balls and clubs, 30 doz.
Fig blue, 162 lb.
Painters colours, 2500 lb.
Haberdashery, 239,454 lb.
Cow hair, 6 cwt.
Hardware, 40,126 lb.
Handkerchiefs, cotton, muslin and policate, 2743 doz.
Men's felt hats, 3678½ doz.
Empty hogheads, 50.
Reaping hooks, 3 doz.
Horses, with hay and provision for the voyage, 34.
Hosiery, 16,000 pieces.
Iron, wrought and cast, 777,617 lb.
Pig ditto, 120 tons.
Lead, in pegs and cast, 25 t. 18 cwt. 26 lb.
Leather, wrought, tanned, 266,714 lb.
Ditto unwrought, 62 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lb.
Kentings, 22,891 yards.
Linen, not for bounty, 110,480 yards.
Printed linen, not for bounty, 33,227 running yards.
Ditto, 61,928 square yards.
Cotton, printed, checked and dyed, 1,004,143 square yards.
Brown buckrams, 6d. to 18d. per yard, 1157 square yards.
Cottons, striped and checked, from 7d. to 18d. per yard,
1,543,871 running yards.
Mullins, 73,084 ditto.
Sail-cloth, 21,519 ells.
Lawns, cambrics, &c. 7135 yards.
Mustard, 784 lb.
Looking glasses, 104.
Lime, 742 chalders.

Looms,

Looms, 12.

Mills, and mill cases, of an erection called the Prince of Wales,
1, and the apparatus.

Muskets, 41.

Oil cake, 329 cwt. 3 qr. 3 lb.

Linseed oil, 1527 gallons.

Train oil, 333 ditto.

Vitriol oil, 150 ditto.

Soot, 60 cwt.

Painters colours, 39,713 lb.

Writing paper, 47 ream 5 bundles.

Split pease, 5400 lb.

Tobacco pipes, 32 gross.

Fir-tree plants, 7000.

Empty puncheons, 72.

Piano-forte, 1.

Porter, 4 hogsheds.

Puncheon packs, i. e. goods packed in puncheons, 50.

Potatoes, 15 bolls.

Sash windows, 20.

Stuffs of silk only, not gauzes, &c. 641 lb.

Dressed ditto, 128 lb.

Silk stockings, sewing silk, &c. 332 lb.

Hard soap, 136,293 lb.

Soft ditto, 29,284 lb.

Stationary, 24,639 lb.

Blistered steel, 120 lb.

Thread stockings, 2532 doz.

Cotton ditto, 158 doz.

Grindstones, 701.

Freestones, 80 feet.

Stone ware, 6700 lb.

Scottish and rappee snuff, 127 lb.

Starch, 1000 lb.

Aquavitæ, 283 gallons.

Nun's thread, 7258 lb.
 Coal tar, 6 barrels.
 Twine, 1628 lb.
 Printing types, 1848 lb.
 Roll tobacco, 5730 lb.
 Tow, 10 cwt.
 Triangles, 1 fet.
 Vinegar, 110 gallons.
 Woollens dyed, 260,731 lb.
 Whitening, 560 lb.
 Cotton yarn, 2579 lb.

Goods, the Produce of Foreign Countries, in the shape of Raw Materials, or in a Manufactured State, entered for Exportation at Port-Glasgow, from 5th January 1791 to 5th January 1792.

Pearl ashes, 6 cwt. 26 lb.
 Irish bacon salted, 30 cwt. 2 qr.
 Irish beef ditto, 7 tuns, 21 barrels, and 20 half ditto.
 Irish butter salted, 174 cwt. 1 qr. 2 lb.
 Cambrics, of the manufactory of the European dominions, of the French king, the demi piece not exceeding 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ ths length, and 7-8ths broad, 70 demi pieces.
 Brown and Muscovado sugar, 15,144 cwt. 2 qr. 23 lb.
 Swedish iron wrought, 6 ton, 12 cwt. 3 qr. 18 lb.
 Russian ditto wrought, 6 ton, 1 cwt. 2 qr. 27 lb.
 Drilling linen, 24 cwt. 14 yards.
 Canvas, Hessian and Spruce, 84 cwt. 3 qr. 5 yards.
 German ditto, not above 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, 264 cwt. 1 qr. 7 yards.
 Irish ditto, 6d. to 18d. per yard, 237,231 yards.
 Irish sheeting not for bounty, 1719 square yards.
 Russia ditto, exceeding 21 $\frac{1}{2}$, and not exceeding 31 $\frac{1}{2}$, inches broad, 181 cwt. 1 qr. 6 yards,

Ditto,

Ditto, exceeding 36, and not exceeding 45 inches broad, 356 cwt.

3 qr. 15 yds.

Coffee of the British plantations, 1 cwt. 2 qrs.

Pitch, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lasts.

Irish salted pork, 67 barrels.

Portugal great salt, not for curing fish, 5266 bushels.

Rum, 48,042 gallons.

Tar, 8 lasts.

Tobacco, 7,058,903 lb.

Staves, not exceeding 36 inches in length, 3 in thickness, and 7 in breadth, 311.

Ditto, above 36 inches, and under 50 ditto, and 7 ditto in breadth, 226.

French red wine, 2296 gallons.

Madeira white, 376 ditto.

Portugal red, 7070 ditto.

Spanish white, 1570 ditto.

Flax, rough or undressed, 26 ton, 17 cwt. 2 qr. 20 lb.

Irish salted garbage, 6 barrels.

Unmanufactured tallow, 20 cwt. 2 qr. 14 lb.

Irish neats tongues salted, $4\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.

Imports at Port-Glasgow, from 5th January 1791 to 5th January 1792.

Irish salted beef, 550 tons, 10 puncheons, 50 barrels.

Irish salted butter, 74 cwt.

Bottles of glass uncovered, 40 dozen.

Bacon hams, 3 qr. 20 lb.

Spruce beer, 32 gallons to the barrel, 9 barrels.

Neats tongues, 4 dozen and 9.

Books, British, returned, 1 box.

Biscuit or bread, 1 cwt. 1 qr. 10 lb.

Oats unground, 10,737 qrs.

Ground

Ground oats, 2284 qrs.
 Ground wheat, 1018 do.
 Flour, 523 ditto.
 Ground barley, 319 do.
 Fish, dried and pickled, 664 cwt.
 Salted salmon, 2 cwt.
 Fish tongues and will caplins, 16 barrels.
 Common turpentine, 907 cwt. 2 qr. 17 lb.
 Oil of turpentine, 212 lb.
 Sarsaparilla, 125 lb.
 Tamarinds, 986 lb.
 Natural balsam, 43 lb.
 Castor oil, 40 gallons.
 Chemical oil, not otherwise enumerated, 31 lb.
 Green ginger, 45 cwt. 44 lb.
 Sanguis dragonus, 36 lb.
 Brown sugar and muscovado, 51,633 cwt. 1 qr. 3 lb.
 Pimento, 921 lb.
 Hides—cow or ox of the British plantations, 4134.
 Ditto of Spanish ditto, 8886.
 Horse, 30.
 Horns of cow or ox, 1000.
 Indigo of the British plantations, 2823 lb.
 Spanish ditto, 11,030 lb.
 British felt hats returned, 7 7-12ths dozen.
 Hemp, rough or undressed, 3882 cwt. 3 qr. 23 lb.
 Honey, 17½ gallons.
 Cochineal, 80 lb.
 Coffee, 212 cwt. 3 qr. 20 lb.
 Ditto, taken out of the warehouse for home consumption, 6 cwt.
 1 qr. 17 lb.
 Old copper, British, returned, 21 cwt. 16 lb.
 Cork, 60 cwt. 2 qr. 14 lb.
 Women's woollen cloaks returned, 1½ dozen, men's coats, 2½
 dozen;—4 dozen.
 Hoops of wood for coopers, 500.

Iron of Russia, not less than 3-4ths of an inch in thickness,
3906 cwt. 3 qr. 4 lb.

Old iron, wrought and cast, British, returned, 31 cwt. 2 qr.
18 lb.

Juice of limes, 1901 lb.

Lemons, 1350.

Rough undressed flax, 7 cwt.

Limes, 19 bushels.

Irish linen, 1106 yards.

Foreign made sails, 968 yards.

British sail-cloth, 304 ells.

Hessian canvas, 1 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lb.

German linen, not above 31½ inches in breadth, 69 cwt. 3 qr.

Marrow, value 8l. 5s., 1 cwt. 2 qr.

Russia mats, 1716.

Molasses of the British plantations, 224 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lb.

Cashew nuts, 1¼ bushels, Demerara, 8 ditto—9¼ bushels.

Newfoundland oil, 37 tuns, 1 qr. 22 gallons.

Produced from 95 tuns whale blubber, 62 tuns, 3 qr. 2 gallons.

Plants—apple trees, value 6s. 24 in number.

Irish salted pork, 8 barrels, 6 half barrels, and 3 firkins.

Pitch, British plantations, 1½ lasts; foreign, 23 1-12th—24
7-12ths lasts.

Rice, 167 cwt. 3 qr. 27 lb.

Rosin, 2 cwt. 25 lb.

Salt for curing fish, 5297 bushels.

Salt not for curing, 4273 ditto.

Calf skins of Ireland, 860 dozen.

Rum, 88,696 gallons.

Cordial and strong waters, not otherwise enumerated, 44½ gal-
lons.

Seal skins 4, deer-skins undressed 817.

Neats tongues, 22 dozen.

Limestones, value 23l. 17s. 9d., 207 tons 2 cwt.

Sucades, wet or dry, 264 lb.

Shells, value 2l. 19s. 4d., 304 lb.

Shaddocks, value 8s., 4 bushels.

Tobacco in British bottoms, 9,851,363 lb.; in foreign ditto, 1,891,343 lb.—in all, 11,742,706 lb.

Trunels or treenels, 2500.

Tar of the United States of America, 199 4-12ths lafts.

Tallow, 7 cwt.

Tortoiseshell, 25 lb.

Tow, 70 cwt.

Towels, British returned, 10.

Fir timber, 8 inches square or upwards, 563 loads 19 feet.

Handspokes, 8 cwt. 3 qr. 26 feet.

Staves under various descriptions, from the barrel to the pipe stave, being in number 3503 cwt. 3 qr. 15 staves.

Balks, battens, boards and paling, from 8 feet in length to 20, and not exceeding 7 inches in width, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, 69 loads 2 qr.

Deals, being above 7 inches in width, 8 feet in length, and not above 20 feet by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, 239 loads 22 feet.

Lathwood, in pieces under 5 feet in length the fathom, 6 wide and 6 high, $21\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms.

Masts from 6 inches to 12 inches in diameter, and upwards, 104.

Fir timber, 8 inches square or upwards, the load containing 80 cubic feet, 1177 loads 4 feet.

Oak plank, 2 inches in thickness or upwards, 41 loads 13 feet.

Oars, 5 cwt. 1 qr.

Spars, under 22 feet 4 inches thick, exclusive of the bark, and upwards, 2 loads 22 feet.

Wood for dyer's use—fustic, 163 tons.

Ebony, 4 tons 10 cwt.

Mahogany of the British plantations, 383 tons 3 cwt.

Spanish ditto, 30 tons.

Red wood for dyers use, 20 tons.

Logwood, 128 tons 10 cwt.

Japadilla

Japadilla timber, not otherwise enumerated, 9 loads.

Lignumvitæ, 655 cwt.

Anchor stocks, 23 cwt.

Yellow faunders wood, 1 cwt.

Madeira white wine, 16,071 gallons.

Portugal ditto, 417 ditto.

Ditto red ditto, 11,017 ditto.

Rhenish, 12 ditto.

Whale fins, 4 tons.

Tails, 6½.

Cotton wool of the British plantations, 1,567,583 lb.

Ditto of Dutch ditto, 12,600 lb.

Ditto of the Island of St. Thomas's, 57,200 lb.

The receipt of the customs at Port Glasgow and Greenock were,

| | | | |
|--|------------|----|----|
| From 10th Oct. 1788 to 10th Oct. 1789, | L. 141,274 | 13 | 5 |
| 10th Oct. 1789 to 10th Oct. 1790, | 127,059 | 15 | 2½ |
| 10th Oct. 1790 to 10th Oct. 1791, | 145,760 | 12 | 9½ |
| 10th Oct. 1791 to 10th Oct. 1792, | 167,751 | 5 | 7½ |

The tobacco was put under the excise at the 10th October 1789. After this period, 9d. per pound of the duty was taken from the customs, and paid into the excise, which makes a deficiency in the next and following years collection in the proportion of 14,214l. 11s. 3d.

In the year 1727, the customs of Scotland had been farmed for some years preceding that period at 30,000l. per annum in time of war; the rent in time of peace was 34,000l. Sterling. Since this period, most of the additional revenues on goods imported have come under the commissioners of excise. At the period above referred to, the revenue of the post-office in Scotland was also farmed, the rent 2000l. per annum. About the

year 1750, the Glasgow post-office, with the cross roads, rendered to the general post-office of Scotland about 2000*l.* per annum, and at this period between 6000*l.* and 7000*l.* Sterling. Besides this, there is a silent revenue paid to the custom-house of London by the people of Lanark and Renfrewshire, for duty on tea, of upwards of 50,000*l.* Sterling. About fifteen years ago the Glasgow collection of excise duties was about 40,000*l.* At present the returns are upwards of 100,000*l.* Sterling. This increase of revenue is not to be ascribed entirely to the increase of commerce, manufactures and luxury; a good deal of stress must be laid on additional taxes. After the commencement of the American war, and previous to the shipping any troops directly from Scotland to the colonies, by order of government a survey was made of the vessels in the harbour of Port Glasgow. Among others, the return made enumerated 32 ships in the harbour, loaded with tobacco, undischarged. The smallest had on board 305 hogsheds, the largest 587 hogsheds. The number of hogsheds was 14,762. At two hogsheds to the ton, the number gives 7381 tons carpenter's measure. These ships, the property of Glasgow, Port Glasgow and Greenock, were for the most part American built, of unseasoned timber, whose service of from seven to ten years ended their career. The greatest part of them were either worn out, lost or taken, in the course of the war, a period of six years. After the peace, the navigation act being brought into full force, we look with pleasure to its effect on shipbuilding, of old British oak, in this our port of Clyde.

The following statement of the shipping belonging to Port Glasgow will enable the reader to form an idea of its importance.

| | Num. of vessels. | Number of tons. | Num. of men. |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| Ships registered and in existence, belonging to Port Glasgow and Dumbarton, 10th Oct. 1792, - | 121 | 12969 | 887 |
| Total number of vessels, their ton- nage and men, employed in <i>foreign</i> <i>trade</i> , from the port of Port Glas- gow, and that appear to be in existence, and registered at said port, at the 5th Jan. 1792, - | 80 | 12416 $\frac{5}{4}$ | 894 |
| Total number of vessels, &c. &c. that have arrived <i>coastwise</i> at this port, from 5th January 1791 to 5th January 1792, - | 100 | 5499 $\frac{8}{4}$ | 310 |
| Total number of vessels, &c. &c. em- ployed in the <i>coast and fisheries</i> , from the Port of Glasgow, that appear to have been in existence and registered at said port at the 5th January 1792, - | 42 | 1541 $\frac{10}{4}$ | 120 |
| Total number of vessels, &c. &c. that have arrived at this port from the <i>fishing</i> since the 5th Ja- nuary 1791 to the 5th January 1792, - | 38 | 1659 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 368 |
| Vessels arrived from foreign ports since 5th January 1791 to 5th Ja- nuary 1792, - | 147 | 20125 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 1331 |

An Account of the Total Number of British and Foreign Ships, their Tonnage and Number of Men, including their repeated Voyages, that have traded to this Port, to or from any Foreign Kingdom or State, in the year 1792.

Inwards.

| | | | |
|----------|------------|---------------|-----------|
| British— | 141 ships. | 17,199½ tons. | 1192 men. |
| Foreign— | 8 ditto. | 1519 ditto. | 80 ditto. |

Outwards.

| | | | |
|----------|-----------|---------------|-----------|
| British— | 80 ships. | 22,892½ tons. | 1567 men. |
| Foreign— | 8 ditto. | 1485 ditto. | 83 ditto. |

An Account of the Total Number of Ships and Vessels belonging to this Port, their Tonnage and Number of Men, that have traded to and from Foreign Ports, Coastwise, or were employed as Fishing Vessels, Smacks, &c. for the year 1792.

Foreign Trade.

| | | |
|-----------|-------------|----------|
| 67 ships. | 9542½ tons. | 682 men. |
|-----------|-------------|----------|

Coastwise.

| | | |
|-----------|-------------|---------|
| 25 ships. | 1546¼ tons. | 98 men. |
|-----------|-------------|---------|

Fishing Smacks.

| | | |
|-----------|-----------|----------|
| 14 ships. | 590 tons. | 125 men. |
|-----------|-----------|----------|

The

The following is a Note of Ships built at Port Glasgow in the year 1783 downwards to 1792.

| 1783. | 1784. | 1785. | 1786. | 1787. | 1788. | 1789. | 1790. | 1791. | 1792. |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Ships. | Ships. | Ships. | Ships. | Ships. | Ships. | Ships. | Ships. | Ships. | Ships. |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 232 | 167 | 76 | 74 | 76 | 199 | 78 | 74 | 248 | 231 |
| 1 | 1 | 12 | 249 | 82 | 75 | 40 | 220 | 77 | 22 |
| 1 | 1 | 194 | 62 | 31 | 212 | 57 | 207 | | 74 |
| 252 | 216 | 55 | 56 | 172 | 57 | 57 | 225 | | 174 |
| 1 | 1 | 83 | 59 | 76 | 200 | | | | 64 |
| | 1 | | 85 | | 55 | | | | |
| | 75 | | 76 | | 184 | | | | |
| | | | 55 | | | | | | |
| | | | 195 | | | | | | |
| 4 | 6 | 5 | 9 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 5 |
| 917 | 677 | 420 | 911 | 437 | 982 | 232 | 726 | 325 | 565 |

Total of ships built and registered at Port Glasgow, from 1783 to 1792 inclusive, 51 in number, the tonnage 6192. Presuming every one of them, at and above 70 tons, to be square rigged, we find 14 of them sloop rigged, the remaining 37 square rigged, in the shape of snows, brigs and ships.

The following arrangement of the shipping belonging to Greenock, extracted from the records of the Marine Society, by Mr. Nathan Wilson, forms a very good description of the enterprising genius and wealth of the merchants of Greenock, and the extensive scale on which their commerce is carried on, and that they have acquired at least their own share in the carrying trade.

| | Num. of vessels. | Num. of tons. | Num. of men. |
|---|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Ships registered and in existence, belonging to Greenock, on the 5th January 1792, - - - | 343 | 33837 | 2836 |
| Total number of vessels, their tonnage and men, employed in foreign trade, from the port of Greenock, and that appear to be in existence, and registered at the said port, at the 5th January 1792. - - - | 178 | 26049 | 2144 |
| Total number of vessels, &c. &c. employed in the coasting trade and fisheries, from this port, that appear to have been in existence and registered at 5th January 1792, - - - | 171 | 7788 | 692 |
| Total number of ships or vessels that have entered inwards, from foreign ports, from 5th January 1791 to 5th January 1792, - - | 427 | 43404 | 2453 |
| Total number of vessels, &c. &c. that have arrived coastwise at this port, from 5th January 1791 to 5th January 1792, - - | 369 | 18372 | 903 |
| Total number of vessels that have arrived at this port from the fishing, since the 5th January 1791 to 5th January 1792, - - | 224 | 8403 | 1808 |

In consequence of a singular circumstance, the author is deprived of the extracts promised of the exports and imports of the

the port of Greenock, bounding the Port of Clyde at the rock of Ailsa. Counting this port as a whole, and Port Glasgow as a third, the reader is safe to take in Greenock as forming two thirds; noticing, that in the beginning of the 15th century this town consisted only of a few thatched huts, for the reception of the Glasgow merchants who came down for the purpose of curing the herring, which they paid for in meal, and the other necessities of life, furnished to the fishermen. For an account of progress, we leave it to the taste of our statistical traveller, who will be pleased to see this town, arising from so small a foundation, now consisting of upwards of twenty thousand inhabitants. A view of the harbour will likewise probably put him in mind of the Tyne at North Shields.

END OF VOLUME SECOND.

the port of Greenock, bounding the Port of Clyde at the foot of Arisaig. Counting this port as a whole, and Port Glasgow as a third, the reader is left to take in Greenock as forming two thirds; noticing, that in the beginning of the 17th century the town consisted only of a few thatched huts, for the reception of the Glasgow merchants who came down for the purpose of carrying the bearing, which they paid for in meal, and the other necessities of life furnished by the town. For an account of progress, we leave it to the taste of our historical traveller, who will be pleased to see this town, arising from its small foundation, now consisting of upwards of twenty thousand inhabitants. A view of the harbour will likewise probably put him in mind of the Tyne at North Shields.

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END OF VOLUME SECOND.

APPENDIX to

IN conclusion of our Ecclesiastical History of the Church of Scotland which, we presume, bring into one point of view the Revenues of our

LIST of the ARCHBISHOPRICS and BISHOPRICS within the Kingdom of Scotland at the Reformation, 1560

| Names of the Sees. | Money. | | | Wheat. | | Bear. | | Meal. | | Oats. | |
|------------------------------------|--------|----|----|--------|----|-------|----|-------|----|-------|----|
| | L. | s. | d. | C. | B. | C. | B. | C. | B. | C. | B. |
| Bishopric of Aberdeen, - - - | 1653 | 16 | 9 | 3 | 8 | 35 | 8 | 24 | 4 | 8 | 2 |
| Archbishopric of St. Andrew's, - - | 2904 | 17 | 2 | 30 | 8 | 41 | 10 | 0 | 12 | 67 | 13 |
| Bishopric of Brechin, - - - | 651 | 11 | 8 | 0 | 11 | 61 | 5 | 123 | 3 | 0 | 15 |
| Caithness, - - - | 1283 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dumblain, - - - | 313 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 11 | 11 | 50 | 1 | 9 | 12 |
| Dunkeld, - - - | 1505 | 10 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 37 | 6 | 64 | 12 | 28 | 2 |
| Galloway, - - - | 1137 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 15 | 7 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Archbishopric of Glasgow, - - - | 987 | 8 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 32 | 2 | 12 | 13 |
| Bishopric of Murray, - - - | 1649 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 10 | 77 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 8 |
| Orkney, - - - | 251 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 66 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ross, - - - | 504 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 78 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 4 |
| | 12841 | 15 | 5 | 40 | 5 | 416 | 14 | 302 | 11 | 137 | 5 |

Argyle and the Isles are not enumerated ; the Earl being one of the least, and one of the Ladies of the Bed Chamber to Queen Mary, they were ever made of the revenues of these two Sees, during the time of the Revolution. The family had strong temporal motives to befriend

X to Vol. I.

Scotland, we present our Readers with the following Tables
of our Church at and before the period of the Reformation.

dom of Scotland, and their Revenues, at and previous to the
on, 1560.

| Oats. | | Malt. | | Marts, Kine and Bullocks | Mutton, Sheep & Wedders | Capons. Dozens. | Poultry. Dozens. | Geese | Muir- fowl. Doz. | Swine | Salmon. | | Scrawwh and Kids. |
|-------|----|-------|----|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------|------------------------|-------|---------|----|-------------------------|
| C. | B. | C. | B. | | | | | | | | L. | B. | |
| 8 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 46 | 262 | 65 | 6 | 119 | 0 | 55 | 19 | 17 | 8 10 |
| 67 | 13 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 6 | 16 | 10 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 3 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 28 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 268 | 0 | 0 |
| 12 | 13 | 28 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 168 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 30,000 |
| 7 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 169 | 10 | 0 | 57 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 132 |
| 137 | 5 | 28 | 9 | 286 | 431 | 87 | 0 | 209 | 6 | 73 | 19 | 17 | 453 1 |

the leaders of the Reformation, and the Countess being natural
ary, they so managed matters between them, that no returns
me of the first reformed hierarchy, nor after the Restoration to
efriend Presbytery.

LIST of the Principal ABBEYS, &c. within Scotland

| | Money. | | |
|---|--------|----|----|
| | L. | S. | D. |
| Benedictine Abbey of Aberbrothick, in the shire of Angus, | 2483 | 5 | 0 |
| Augustinian Priory of St. Andrew's, in the shire of Fife, | 2237 | 18 | 1 |
| Cistercian Priory (a Nunnery of St. Bothan's), in the shire of Merse, | 47 | 2 | 4 |
| Abbey of Balmerinock, in the shire of Fife, | 704 | 2 | 10 |
| Reformed Priory of Beauuly, in the shire of Ross, | 136 | 13 | 4 |
| Augustinian Priory of Blantyre, in the shire of Clydesdale, | 131 | 6 | 7 |
| Abbey of Cambuskenneth, in the shire of Stirling, | 930 | 13 | 4 |
| Priory of Cannobie, on Solway Frith. See <i>Jedburgh</i> . | | | |
| Carthusian Priory of Charter House of the town of Perth, | 509 | 6 | 2 |
| Benedictine Priory of Coldingham, in the Merse, | 818 | 10 | 9 |
| Cistercian Abbey (a Nunnery) of Coldstream, in the Merse, | 201 | 0 | 0 |
| of Kinlofs, in Murray, | 1152 | 1 | 0 |
| Priory of Lismahago, in Clydesdale, | 1214 | 4 | 6 |
| Tyronensian Abbey of Lindores, in Fife, | 2240 | 14 | 4 |
| Augustinian Priory of St. Mary's Isle, in Galloway, | 307 | 11 | 4 |
| Cistercian Abbey of Melrose, in Tiviotdale, | 1144 | 15 | 4 |
| Augustinian Priory of Monimusk, in Aberdeenshire, | 400 | 0 | 0 |
| Cistercian Abbey of New Abbey, or Sweet-Heart, in Galloway, | 682 | 0 | 0 |
| of Newbottle, in Mid-Lothian, | 1413 | 1 | 2 |
| (a Nunnery) of North Berwick, in ditto, | 556 | 17 | 8 |
| Cluniac Abbey of Paisley, in the shire of Renfrew, | 2468 | 0 | 0 |
| Ministry of Peebles, | 323 | 13 | 4 |
| Augustinian Priory of Pittenweem, in Fife, | 412 | 12 | 6 |
| Reformed Society of Pluscardy, in Murray, | 525 | 10 | 1 |
| Augustinian Priory of Portmoak, in the shire of Kinross, | 111 | 13 | 4 |
| Cistercian Abbey of Saulseat (<i>i. e.</i> Sedes Animarum), in Galloway, | 253 | 6 | 7 |
| Augustinian Abbey of Scone, in Perthshire, | 1140 | 16 | 6 |
| Ministry of Scotland Well, a Nunnery at Edinburgh, a Priory at Strath- | 361 | 6 | 8 |
| fellen, and the Abbey of Tunland, | | | |
| Premonstratensian Priory of Whithorn, in Galloway, | 1016 | 3 | 4 |
| | 24134 | 6 | 1 |

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| Wheat. | | Bear. | | Meal. | | Oats. | | Marts. | Muttor | Capons | Poultry | Salmon. | Cheefe. | Geefe. | Butter- | |
|--------|----|-------|----|-------|----|-------|----|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| C. | B. | C. | B. | C. | B. | C. | B. | | | Dozens | Dozens | L. | B. | | Stone. | Stone. |
| 5 | 0 | 26 | 9 | 118 | 7 | 168 | 8 | 27 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | 1 | 38 | 1 | 132 | 7 | 144 | 3 | 154 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 10 | 4 | 0 | 21 | 12 | 15 | 12 | 1 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 63 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 10 | 20 | 252 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | 4 | 11 | 11 | 28 | 12 | 31 | 6 | 19 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | 2 | 24 | 15 | 20 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 9 | 6 | 7 | 19 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 56 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 3 | 11 | 3 | 11 | 3 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 140 | 106 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 47 | 11 | 0 | 10 | 34 | 0 | 60 | 125 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 8 | 41 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | 4 | 11 | 12 | 40 | 12 | 49 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | 4 | 19 | 9 | 77 | 3 | 14 | 3 | 47 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 34 | 376 | 0 | 0 | 105 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | 8 | 9 | 12 | 19 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 14 | 4 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 12 | 72 | 3 | 43 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 12 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 51 | 4 | 51 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 8 | 13 | 8 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | 6 | 16 | 0 | 73 | 13 | 62 | 0 | 18 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 11 | 5 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 14 | 51 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | 1 | 186 | 0 | 709 | 3 | 751 | 0 | 455 | 4 | 65 | 20 | 380 | 922 | 35 | 3 | 974 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 41 | | 105 |

| | Money. | | | Wheat. | |
|--|--------|----|----|--------|----|
| | L. | S. | D. | C. | B. |
| Benedictine Abbey of St. Colm's Inch, in the River Forth, - | 426 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 8 |
| Cluniac Abbey of Corraguel, in Carriek, - | 466 | 13 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Cistercian Abbey, in the shire of Angus, - | 1238 | 14 | 9 | 7 | 13 |
| ----- Abbey of Culrofs, in the shire of Perth, - | 768 | 16 | 7 | 3 | 3 |
| ----- Deer, in Buchan, - | 572 | 8 | 6 | 0 | 14 |
| Premonstratensian Abbey of Dryburgh, in Tiviotdale, - | 913 | 19 | 1 | 1 | 14 |
| Cistercian Abbey of Dundrenan, in Galloway, - | 500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Benedictine Abbey of Dunfermline, in Fife, - | 2513 | 10 | 8 | 28 | 11 |
| Priory (a Nunnery) of Eccles, in the Merse, - | 647 | 13 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Cistercian Priory (a Nunnery) of Elcho, in Strathearn, - | 64 | 6 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| ----- Abbey (a Nunnery) of Emanuel, in West-Lothian, - | 52 | 14 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Minstry of Failford, in Kyle, - | 174 | 6 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Cistercian Abbey of Glenluce, (i. e. Vallis Lucis,) in Galloway, - | 666 | 13 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| ----- (a Nunnery) of Haddington, in East-Lothian, - | 308 | 17 | 6 | 7 | 11 |
| Augustinian Abbey of Holyroodhouse, Edinburgh, - | 2926 | 8 | 6 | 27 | 10 |
| Premonstratensian Abbey of Holywood, in Nithsdale, - | 700 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Augustinian Abbey of Jedburgh, in Tiviotdale, to which were annexed Ristennet and Cannobie; the revenues of the three were, - | 1274 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Augustinian Abbey of Inchaffrey, in Strathearn, - | 666 | 13 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Augustinian Priory of Inchmahomo, in Perthshire, - | 234 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cistercian Abbey of Kelso, in Tiviotdale, and Lismahago, in Clydesdale, being connected with one another, their revenues are ranked and collected under the same head, - | 1682 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| And Lismahago, - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tyronensian Abbey of Kilwinning, in the shire of Ayr, - | 850 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 8 |
| | 17648 | 16 | 0 | 82 | 14 |

| Wheat. | Bear. | Meal. | Oats. | Malt. | Mutton. | Capons. | Poultry. | Salmon. | Cheese. | Butter. |
|--------|--------|-------|--------|-------|----------|---------|------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| C. B. | C. B. | C. B. | C. B. | C. B. | ton. No. | Dozens. | Dozens. | L. B. | Stone. | Stone. |
| 2 8 | 8 9 | 14 14 | 11 12 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 0 | 18 7 | 37 0 | 4 15 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 13 | 75 10 | 73 4 | 25 4 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 3 | 15 10 | 0 0 | 13 12 | 0 0 | 32 | 7 | 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 0 | 80 | 7 |
| 0 14 | 14 10 | 65 7 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 14 | 24 7 | 22 15 | 3 15 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 28 11 | 102 15 | 15 0 | 61 6 | 29 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 34 |
| 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 0 | 3 0 | 7 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 24 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 0 | 3 0 | 15 4 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 11 | 40 1 | 11 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 27 10 | 40 9 | 0 0 | 34 15 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 0 | 0 9 | 19 14 | 0 0 | 1 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 2 | 23 0 | 36 10 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 0 | 7 0 | 59 13 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 0 | 91 4 | 91 4 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 0 | 12 1 | 28 1 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 8 | 14 1 | 67 0 | 0 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 82 14 | 494 13 | 564 6 | 135 15 | 30 1 | 32 | 7 | 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 24 | 80 | 41 |

| Capons. | Fowls. |
|---------|--------|
| 114 | 104 |
| by 260 | 260 |
| <hr/> | <hr/> |
| 29,640 | 27,040 |

Capons, 29,640 at 28.

Hens, 27,040 at 18. 3d.

Salmon for Kenfrew 93, take the average for coast and inland parsonages at

20 by 260, is 5200, at the converted price of 20d. each

2964 0 0
1690 0 0

433 6 8

Note of Fiars as struck in the above years, for the Teinds of the Archbishopsric of Glasgow, by the College. Extracted from the Records of the University.

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------------|
| In 1695, meal per boll, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | L. 0 13 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1698, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 18 4 |
| 1699, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 15 6 |
| 1706, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 6 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1709, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 13 4 |
| Bear per boll, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 14 5 |
| 1743, meal per boll, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 7 0 |

The average for many years, about this time, from 10s. to 11s. 6d. per boll.

Having laid before our readers the rental of the church before the Reformation in 1560, they may likewise know that, by the collector's books, it appears that the whole money arising from the thirds of these and all the other benefices of the kingdom, for the following year, amounted to (refts included) 49,956l. 18s., the wheat to 123 chalders, bear 689 chalders, meal 551 chalders, malt $10\frac{1}{2}$ chalders, oats 314 chalders, the whole, when converted into money, for that single year, amounted to 72,491l. 13s. 4d. The following were the manner and uses to which this large sum was applied: And, *first*, as to the manner, the same was all disposed of by warrants subscribed by the Queen. *Next*, as to the uses; the superintendants, ministers, exhorters, and readers throughout the kingdom, received 24,231l. 17s. 7d.; to four superintendants, and John Knox, who presided over all at Edinburgh (for the capital was not erected into a see till the reign of Charles I.), viz. wheat 13 chalders, bear 30 chalders, meal 6 chalders, oats 14 chalders. Another article of discharge at the credit of the collector's account, is for 1018l., given by the Queen to so many friars, and 754l. 3s. 11d. given to a certain number of nuns. The names of the friars and nuns are inserted. But the grand gulf which swallowed up the whole extent of

the thirds was pensions given *gratis* by the Queen to those about the court, and remittances of their thirds to several bishops, abbots, priors, &c., of which last the Earl of Murray was always sure to obtain the thirds of his priories of St. Andrew's and Pittenweem; the Earl of Argyle and Lord Erskine come in also for a good share in the division. In short, the pensioners of both church and state were mostly such as followed the new form of religion. Most of the abbeys and priories were erected into temporal lordships. This put an unbalanced power into the scale of aristocracy, which, in a few years, enabled that part of the state to drive their sovereign from her throne and kingdom, and set her infant son in her place, to support the appearance of helpless royalty. In England the case was quite the reverse: When Henry plundered the abbeys by royal authority, he laid his hands on the spoil, and annexed the lands to the crown. In France these cases were inverted; the democrates, after destroying the church, annexed her revenues to the state, annihilated the order of aristocracy, pulled down the throne, and murdered their sovereign.

In the reign of Malcolm III. according to Spottiswoode,

woode, Episcopacy was established anno 1070. The bishops were under two archbishops, viz. St. Andrew's and Glasgow. The archbishop of St. Andrew's was styled His Grace, Primate and Metropolitan of all Scotland, and had under his jurisdiction the bishops of Dunkeld, Aberdeen, Murray, Dumblane, Brechin, Ross, Caithness, Orkney, and Edinburgh. In latter times, 1663, being a reformed erection by Charles I. immediately preceding the downfall of Episcopacy, while it stood with a struggle, the archbishops and bishops were peers of the realm, and the archbishop of St. Andrew's took place of the first nobility, after the princes of the blood. After the Restoration, 1661, when four mitred ministers were sent down to Scotland by Charles II. to take place of our nobles in the senate and the state, we find ourselves at a loss, in comparative view, of the sovereign, the fountain of honour, and the nobility of Scotland, at his command, receiving these new sons of the hierarchy at Berwick, in the shape of apostles. The spirit of every people has its strength and decline; the spirit of our nobles was at the bottom of the Pease or Press, when they met their ecclesiastical superiors on this side of Berwick.

Under

Under the jurisdiction of the archbishop of Glasgow were the bishoprics of Galloway, Argyle, and the Isles. His own diocese consisted of the shires of Dunbarton, Renfrew, Ayr, and Lanark, with part of the shires of Roxburgh, Peebles, Selkirk, and Dumfries. The arms of the see of Glasgow are, Argent, St. Ninian standing full-faced proper, clothed with a pontifical robe purpure; on his head a mitre, and in his dexter hand a crozier, or. The archbishop took place next to the Lord Chancellor.

Note to the Table of the Revenues of the Bishoprics and Religious Houses prior to the Reformation, 1568.

Sir James Melville of Hallhill, in his History of the Reign of Mary Queen of Scots, and her son James VI. in speaking of the value of Scots money, which he calls prices of the coin, in the hail times of James I. II. III. IV. and V. and Queen Mary, A. D. 1437 (says that note), King James I. at his death, had a standard equal to that of England: Silver was at 5s. Scots the ounce, and gold at 3l. per ounce. Anno 1440, King James II. raised silver to 8s. the ounce, and gold to 4l. 19s. A. D. 1466,
James

James III. raised the silver first to 10s. 8d., and the gold to 5l. 12s.; afterwards he again mounted the ounce of silver to 12s. in November 1475; but, in February 1483, he reduced it to 11s. 8d.; the gold he advanced to 6l. A. D. 1489, James IV. kept both at the last value. In attempting to strike the average value of our coin with the English standard of the present day, we are led to form a data from the prices of produce which were paid in kind, in conformity to the tenure of the leases granted by the religious houses prior to the Reformation. In our statement, we take our authority from the Book of Assumptions formed in 1562, where, says Keith my author, these prices are scattered up and down, viz. bear and meal at 10s. the boll; oats 5s. the boll; salmon 4l. the barrel; marts 1l. 10s. the piece; wedders 5s. the piece; poultry 4s. per dozen; capons 8s. per dozen; swine from 7s. to 10s. the piece; and geese 1s. the piece.

The teinds of the following parishes in the diocese of Glasgow will, we presume, enable the reader to form an estimate of the revenue of the church in general.

Kilbride,

| | Scots. | Bolls. | Firlots. | Pins. |
|-----------------------------|--------|-------------|----------|-------|
| Kilbride, in money, L. 1176 | 8 10 | Meal, - 498 | 1 | 3 |
| Renfrew, - 104 | 10 1 | 249 | 3 | 2 |
| Govan, - 45 | 6 11 | 290 | 1 | 1 |
| Barony, - 3396 | 0 0 | 791 | 1 | 0 |

The valuation of the Barony parish is 750 l. Sterling, and pays of teind tack, - L. 282 19 5 $\frac{1}{2}$

And the Burrow Acres valued at 791 $\frac{1}{2}$ bolls, and pays of teind tack-dut, at $\frac{1}{2}$ per boll, - 52 15 0

L. 335 14 5 $\frac{1}{2}$

In a comparative view with the foregoing, we bring in an account of the revenues of the church of England, under the receipt of the two archbishops and twenty-four bishoprics, being twenty-six in number. Their salaries, as they are narrated in the King's books, so far down as the year 1761, where we find the art of compressing the account equally understood in point of receipt of church revenue at and before the Reformation, as well in England as in Scotland; for Henry VIII. plundered the properties and the revenues of the abbeys of England; but he ventured not upon the revenues of the archiepiscopal fees.

Archbishop

| | | | |
|---|---------|------|------|
| Archbishop of Canterbury, L. P. of all England, | L. 2682 | 12 | 2 |
| York, L. P. of England, | - | 1610 | 0 0 |
| Bishop of Bangor, | - - - | 131 | 16 3 |
| Bristol, | - - - | 294 | 11 0 |
| Carlisle, | - - - | 531 | 4 9 |
| Chester, | - - - | 420 | 1 8 |
| Bath and Wells, | - - - | 533 | 1 3 |
| Chichester, | - - - | 677 | 1 3 |
| London, | - - - | 1000 | 0 0 |
| Durham, | - - - | 182 | 11 3 |
| Winchester, | - - - | 2873 | 18 1 |
| Ely, | - - - | 2134 | 18 6 |
| Salisbury, | - - - | 1385 | 5 9 |
| Hereford, | - - - | 768 | 11 0 |
| Rocheſter, | - - - | 358 | 4 0 |
| Litchfield and Coventry, | - - - | 559 | 17 3 |
| St. Aſaph, | - - - | 187 | 11 8 |
| Worceſter, | - - - | 929 | 13 3 |
| Oxford, | - - - | 381 | 11 0 |
| Norwich, | - - - | 834 | 11 7 |
| Peterborough, | - - - | 414 | 17 8 |
| Exeter, | - - - | 500 | 0 0 |
| Lincoln, | - - - | 828 | 4 9 |
| Landaff, | - - - | 154 | 14 2 |
| St. David's, | - - - | 426 | 2 1 |
| Glouceſter, | - - - | 315 | 7 3 |
| <hr/> | | | |
| L. 21116 | | 7 | 7 |

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Archbishop of Canterbury, L. P. of all England | 1868 12 1 |
| York, L. P. of England | 1810 0 0 |
| Bishop of Bangor | 181 10 3 |
| Bristol | 180 12 0 |
| Exeter | 180 12 0 |
| Gloucester | 180 12 0 |
| Hereford | 180 12 0 |
| London | 180 12 0 |
| Manchester | 180 12 0 |
| Nottingham | 180 12 0 |
| Oxford | 180 12 0 |
| Salisbury | 180 12 0 |
| Worcester | 180 12 0 |
| York | 180 12 0 |
| Bishop of Bath and Wells | 180 12 0 |
| Bishop of Exeter | 180 12 0 |
| Bishop of Hereford | 180 12 0 |
| Bishop of London | 180 12 0 |
| Bishop of Manchester | 180 12 0 |
| Bishop of Nottingham | 180 12 0 |
| Bishop of Oxford | 180 12 0 |
| Bishop of Salisbury | 180 12 0 |
| Bishop of Worcester | 180 12 0 |
| Bishop of York | 180 12 0 |
| Archbishop of Canterbury, L. P. of all England | 1868 12 1 |

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